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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 88 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Force, Only Arbiter Of Nations Destiny?

France's Charge-Sheet Against Germany

Definite Breaches Of The Versailles Treaty

"ONE OF FOUNDATIONS OF COLLABORATION WITH LEAGUE DESTROYED"

Powerful Appeal To League To Do Its Duty

(Special Cable).

GENEVA, April 14.

The French Note to the League protesting against Germany's action states the establishment of conscription in Germany and the creation of a military air force are definite infringement of the fundamental clauses of part five of the Versailles Treaty.

The note complains the method of negotiation in international affairs has been replaced by the method of 'fait accompli,' and adds if the method of unilateral denunciation of international engagements becomes general, there would soon be no room for any other policy than that of force.

The note asks the League to devise suitable measures for remedying the situation and preventing recurrence.

STRONG LANGUAGE

(Later).—The French Note to the League is couched in very severe language throughout, and describes Germany's announcement of conscription and reconstruction of military aviation as a "consecration of efforts long methodically pursued in secret." For a long time secret violations of fundamental clauses of the Versailles Treaty could not be doubted. To-day, they are open and uncontested. The League could not remain indifferent to the affirmation of political method directly contrary to the principles on which the League was founded.

"DELIBERATE DESTRUCTION"

Germany has deliberately destroyed one of the foundations of her collaboration with the League, and gravely compromised success of international negotiations for the limitation of armaments pursued in Geneva.

The note recalls the French efforts in the cause of disarmament, and adds Germany's unilateral solution of international problems is incompatible with the whole system of reduction of armaments, and has reopened, in all its gravity, for the whole of Europe, the problem of general rearmament.

WILL LEAGUE REMAIN INDIFFERENT?

Is it worth while for peaceful nations continuing to try to establish non-aggression, consultative or mutual assistance pacts, if it is admitted that the repudiation of the engagement contracted involves no other consequence than moral reprobation? The League Council cannot, without failing in its duty, remain indifferent to such a menace to international order.

STRESA CONFERENCE ENDS

"Tranquility Of Europe Assured"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STRESA, April 14.

"We are very happy at the results of the Conference, as it assures tranquillity of Europe, and our Alpine frontiers". So said the Italian Government spokesman.

M. Flandin, in an interview, said they all worked for the peace of the world, and, if the collaboration between England, France and Italy could be maintained in future, he was sure there could be peace.

"SOLIDARITY MAINTAINED"

Mr. MacDonald said he was very glad the Conference was over in so successful a manner. They were there to demonstrate their solidarity not only diplomatically, but in intention and determination, which underlay the purpose of their meeting, namely, the peace of Europe. He was sure the Conference made a very lasting contribution to the solution of this problem.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Complete Agreement Between Three Powers

Complete agreement between Italy, France and Britain on the various problems discussed is expressed in a joint communique which states: Firstly, Ministers have agreed to a common line of conduct to be pursued during the discussion of the French request to the League regarding German rearmament. Secondly, information received confirmed the view that negotiations should be pursued for development of security of Eastern Europe, thirdly, the Three Governments recognise the necessity of maintaining the independence and integrity of Austria, which shall continue to inspire the common policy.

In this connection, it is recommended the representatives of Governments enumerated in the Rome Protocol should meet very early, with a view to concluding a Central European Agreement.

FIVE-POWER PACT.

Fourthly, as regards the Western Europe Air Pact, it was agreed to continue actively to study the question with a view to drafting the Pact between the Five Powers mentioned in the London communique of 3rd Feb. and any bilateral agreements which might accompany it.

Fifthly, the communique regretfully recognises the method of unilateral repudiation, adopted by the German Government at a moment when steps are being taken to promote freely negotiated settlement of the question of armaments, has undermined public confidence. Moreover, the magnitude of the declared programme of German rearmament has invalidated the quantitative assumption whereon efforts for disarmament were hitherto based. Nevertheless, representatives of the three powers declare they are anxious to join every practicable effort to promote international agreement to limit armaments.

SETTLEMENT BY AGREEMENT.

Sixthly, representatives of the three Governments took consideration of the desire of the States whose military status respectively were determined by the Treaties of St. Germain, Trianon and Neuilly, to obtain revision of this status. They have decided that the other States concerned should be informed of his desire diplomatically, and agreed to recommend to the other States concerned to examine the question with a view to settlement by mutual agreement, within the framework of the general and regional guarantees of security.

The British and Italian representatives formally reaffirmed all the obligations under the Locarno Treaty, and declared their intention, should any need arise, faithfully to fulfil them. Finally, the declaration says the three Powers, the object of whose policy is the collective maintenance of peace within the framework of the League of Nations, find themselves in complete agreement in opposing, by all practical means, any unilateral repudiation of the treaties which may endanger the peace of Europe.

(Earlier Cables On Page 7.)

RIOT AT FIROZABAD

Police Fire 30 Rounds: Heavy Casualties

11 BURNT TO DEATH INSIDE HOUSE

AGRA, April 14.

A Hindu-Muslim riot occurred at Firozabad, Agra District at 9 a.m. to-day. The police had to open fire and about 30 rounds were fired. One Muslim was killed and seven persons belonging to both the communities injured by police firing.

One Hindu was killed and 30 persons of both communities injured in the riot. Eleven Hindus were also burnt to death inside a house.

All is now quiet. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are making enquiries on the spot

It appears that between 8 and 9 a.m. while a Muslim procession was in progress in Firozabad Town, bricks were thrown on it from roofs on the south side of the main bazar. This caused great excitement among the processionists, some of whom left the main bazar and commenced rioting in a side lane. They also set fire to the house of Dr. Jivaram and to the adjacent temple of Radhakrishna. The inmates of Dr. Jivaram's house, who had barricaded themselves inside, perished in the flames, attempts to rescue them having proved unsuccessful.

In the meantime, the Subdivisional Officer had arrived with a party of police and ordered the mob to disperse. As the order was not obeyed, a volley was fired and one Muslim was killed and several other persons injured.

"WARNING UNHEEDED."

Sporadic rioting had by now broken out elsewhere. In two places rioters were dispersed by firing resorted by the police whose warnings had gone unheeded.

The District Magistrate, Agra, and the Superintendent of Police accompanied by police reinforcement were on the scene by 11-30 a.m. and necessary measures were taken to restore peace with the result that all is now quiet.

CURFEW ORDER PROMULGATED

Curfew order has been promulgated and carrying of weapons and collecting in crowds have been prohibited under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

Casualties so far ascertained are: One Muslim killed and seven of both communities injured by police firing. One Hindu killed and 35 of both communities injured in the riots and 11 Hindus including three children burnt to death inside Dr. Jivaram's house. The Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. Masudali Khan was wounded on the arm by a missle and the Police Circle Inspector Mr. R. S Thakore Raghunandan Singh was also hit.—A.P.

100-YARD SWIMMING

Mistress Jarrett Establishes World Record For Back-Stroke

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CHICAGO, April 14.

The world swimming record was established by Mistress Holm Jarrett for 100 yards back-stroke in one minute 9-6/10 seconds.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT BOTAD

Six Killed And Many Injured

BHAVNAGAR, April 14.

Six persons are reported to have been killed and many injured, in a communal clash, at Botad, last night.

A party of armed police under an Inspector has been despatched to the place.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

PEACEFUL MOHURRAM IN CALCUTTA

Celebrations Last Till Dawn

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Mohurram passed off peacefully last night when several big processions were taken out, the celebrations lasting almost till dawn.

By a strange coincidence these coincided with the last day of the Bengali year with which is connected the festival and immersion ceremony of Basanti Puja. The authorities had taken adequae precautions as a result of which numerous processions passed off without any serious incident.

In the northern suburb of Calcutta, which is a mill area trouble was imminent but was averted by tactful handling. A banyan tree obstructed the passage of processionists which they wanted to cut, but the Hindus of the locality objected to it. Police displaying great resource slung a rope across the obstructing branch and pulled it off the path temporarily to allow the processionists to pass.

At another place a procession was abandoned as a protest against the restrictions imposed by the authorities.—A. P.

PEACEFUL EKADASHI CELEBRATIONS

NASIK, April 14.

The Ekadashi Day passed off peacefully here, no untoward incidents being reported till the time of wiring. Excellent police arrangements had been made in the Panchavati area, where the Kalaram temple is situated, the locality presenting the appearance of an armed camp. Mr. Smith, Police Superintendent and Mr. Aminuddin, the Collector and other officials were at the place throughout the day.

While public celebrations had been disallowed in the Panchavati area, the celebrations in Goraram and other temples on the western bank of the Godavari passed off peacefully.

Tazia processions were regulated by the police, and the 'Tazias' were immersed in the river further down the stream from the sacred 'kunds.'—A. P.

Peaceful Mohurram Celebrations At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) April 14.

The Muharrum celebrations in Hyderabad and Secunderabad passed off peacefully. Large crowds participated in the 'alum' processions, throughout the City last night and to-day, and elaborate police arrangements had been made to cope with the situation. The ceremonies concluded this evening with the immersion of the 'Alums' in the Hussain Sagar Tank, the Musi river and other places.—A. P.

MAHATMA AT INDORE

Public Reception To Be Given On Saturday

EXHIBITION OPENS ON SUNDAY

INDORE, April 14.

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive at Indore by car on the morning of the 20th instant. A public reception will be held in his honour at the Hindi Samiti Bhavan in Tukoganj. After the reception is over two deputations will wait on him at 11 a.m., one consisting of the office bearers of the Reception Committee led by the General Secretary, and the other by the members of the Gandhi Purse Sub-Committee.

Mahatmaji will open the Khaddar and Village Industries Exhibition at Biscoe Park on ensuing Sunday, after the Sammelan session.—United Press.

PEACEFUL MOHURRAM IN CITY

Solemn Scene In Bombay Streets

The last day of "Mohurrum" was celebrated by the Muslims in Bombay on Sunday. The day passed off without any disturbance. During the last ten nights sermons describing the martyrdon of Hussain and explaining the teachings of Islam were delivered in special built Pandals in all Muslims localities.

"Sharbats" and other cold drinks were freely distributed on the road sides and at street corners. "Taboots" were set in the midst of coloured buntings and decorations, which drew crowds of people.

The Muslim centres put on a solemn appearance. Bendi Bazaar, Pydhoni, Grant Road Corner, Falkland Road, Masjid Bunder and Crawford Market of all crowded by Muslim gatherings and glasses of 'Sherbat' went round from hand to hand.

For many years past "taboot" processions in the streets of Bombay are not held. They are confined to Bandra and other suburbs. Large number of Muslims, therefore, visited Bandra and other suburbs to witness the "Taboot" processions.

CELEBRATIONS AT KARACHI

KARACHI, April 14.

Mohurrum passed off peacefully. The biggest of the processions continued till late in the evening. The authorities took elaborate precautions, and a number of processions passed through the main streets without any incident, excepting in the case of one procession in which a Hindu photographer, while taking photographs of 'tazias' was hit on the head, the processionists objecting to photographs being taken. The Police secured the assailant and sent the Hindu to the hospital.

The assailant was let off after his statement was recorded.—A.P

SERIOUS CLASH IN U. P. VILLAGE

ETAWAH, April 13.

The news of a serious clash between a constable and the chamars of a village at Chitkapore has reached here. Several persons including the son of a Zamindar of the village, have been arrested in this connection.

The fight is said to have arisen over a dispute about some sugarcane. Lathies are said to have been freely used and many people have been injured.—United Press.

Bad Handling Helps Opposition

Govt. Have No Member Of Outstanding Ability

BHULABHAI AND JINNAH WERE TWO FIGURES WHO LOOMED LARGE IN ASSEMBLY, SAYS PROF. K. T. SHAH

"My impressions of the Assembly in session" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, by Prof. K. T. Shah at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening.

At the very outset Prof. Shah pointed out that his impressions were purely objective and educative and addressed mainly to students. He would not make any personal reflections but would limit himself to a description of the Assembly in session, the character of the debate carried on there, the organisation and discipline of the various parties, and mode of dress and manners of the members that sat in that august assembly.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PARTIES

With the aid of a plan of the Assembly, Prof. Shah showed to the audience the different places allotted to each of the parties inside it. He had had the Oppositions seats painted dull red in the plan, the Independent Party green, the Official benches violet. He stated that he had assigned the Congress benches a dull-red colour because they were the most advanced and advocated social reforms and political changes. The Independent Party was represented by green denoting hope. This was a party of independent views, 'independent of its principles and independent of its leaders.' The Nationalist Party were assigned seats between the Independents and the Government benches and the speaker could not understand why they were given seats there. It was an anomaly which he could not possibly explain.

The speaker said that two-thirds of the House as now constituted, was on the side of the Opposition.

BAD HANDLING

Commenting on the most outstanding speakers in the Assembly, Prof. K. T. Shah opined that on the Official side, with the bare exception of Sir Joseph Bhore, there was not a single member of outstanding ability. The Commerce Member was the only one who struck him to be sufficiently talented to present the Government case with due eloquence. The others seem to blunder and more often than not, helped to strengthen the Opposition votes by their bad handling of their case.

JINNAH'S INIMITABLE WAY.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Opposition leader, and Mr. Jinnah were the two figures that loomed large in the Legislative Assembly. Both being lawyers, set forth their parties' view-points with precision, and the former's presentation was both masterly and wise. Mr. Jinnah had his own inimitable way of dealing with things, and he did not fail to command the attention of the House whenever he spoke.

LEVEL OF DEBATES.

"The character of the debates," proceeded the speaker, "generally speaking, is not at all indecorous. The members of the Assembly are very respectable people and do not indulge in any expressions which may be taken as exceptionable. But there is no such thing as marshalling of facts by the different speakers. The debate does not consequently rise except on rare occasions, to a tone higher than that of a college lecture."

Prof. Shah was of the opinion, that among the various groups in the Assembly, the European group seemed to be the best organised one. Their sense of preparation before speaking on a subject was perhaps the best. This was, however, not seen in the debate.

MEDIUM OF DEBATES.

As to the languages used for speaking, English was the most predominant one although there were two instances when members spoke in Indian languages. Some speakers spoke English, the grammar of which lacked correctness, and the idioms lacked exactness. Manuscript eloquence was a noteworthy feature of the Assembly, but it was surprising to note that those whose mother tongue was English should also speak with the aid of the manuscript.

PROFOUND RESPECT FOR CHAIR.

As regards dress, the white khaddar cap was very prominent in the Congress group, while the European style was adopted by the Government benches. The manners of the members exhibited decency and politeness. Profound respect was shown to the Chair and it was an invariable custom that all members before leaving or taking their seats should bow to the Chair. The custom of standing when the Viceregal message was read to the House had been broken, but the respect to the Chair had so far had never deteriorated.

VICEROY TAKES OFF FOR LAHORE

Leaves Delhi In "Star Of India" In Cloudy Weather

NEW DELHI, April 14.

In cloudy weather Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon accompanied by Mr. E. C. Meiville, Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Ross Stewart, Surgeon, Flight Lieut. Johnson and Capt. Stocker A.-D.-C.'s, left for Lahore at 3-40 p.m. to-day in their plane "Star of India." From Lahore the Countess of Willingdon is proceeding to Ludhiana tonight en route to Simla which she reaches on 20th April.

Among those present at the Civil Aerodrome to see Their Excellencies off were Col. A. H. Muir, Military Secretary, Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, Chief Commissioner, Mr. A. P. Hume, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. E. W. Waoe, Superintendent of Police, Mr. F. T. Jones, Major Brittan Jones and Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar.—A. P.

(Stop Press ON Page 2)

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

K. H. M. Come back from wherever you are. Your wife and other relations anxious and deeply grieved. Everything shall be settled and no rebuke. Wire immediately your whereabouts. (4044)

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a decent match for an educated lady. Apply with particulars to Box 4054, "Bombay Chronicle."

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately energetic Retail Canvassers to book orders for our Moghul Durries for the following cities and their suburbs, on Rs. 30|- starting pay plus 5 per cent. commission and future prospect. Rs. 25|- security essential for samples. Cities:—Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Sholapur, Hyderabad Dn., Mysore, Poona and Surat. Apply at once:—B. Das and Co., Aligarh, U. P. (4047).

Wanted Lady Graduates Strong in Languages, Mathematics and Science. Specialized in sewing, Knitting and Drawing will be preferred. Apply to:—The Secretary, Vithal Kanya Kelavni Mandal, Nadiad. (4050).

Wanted:—Experienced advertisement canvassers or agents for a professional magazine in English. Apply to Box No. 4051, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Hindu Nurses, fully qualified and trained. Gujerati knowing for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Free quarters and light. Write at once with pay and testimonials to Honarary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (4048).

Wanted immediately a thoroughly qualified Accountant on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with future prospects. Must have sufficient experience of a Life Office's Accounts works. Apply with full particulars of past experience and present occupation to the Premier General Assc. Co., Ltd., Exhibition Road, Patna. (9945).

Wanted unemployed young men and retired Government officers to represent the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Ltd., Madras, on both Salary and Commission. The Society advances 6 per cent. loans on security of House Properties to its Policyholders. For particulars apply to: The Secretary, 237, Angappa Naick Street, Madras, or Branch Secretary, Gopipura, Setan Falia, Surat. (9949).

Wanted in Bombay a theoretical and practical Mechanical Engineer capable of taking charge of mechanical department of an Industrial Institute for turning out capable craftsmen. Salary up to Rs. 400 p.m., according to qualifications with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Additional knowledge of electrical engineering an advantage. Selected candidates if called for interview will have to come at their own expense. Please apply with copies of certificates and lowest salary expected to Box No. 4041, "Bombay Chronicle".

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

Bombay Savoy Hotel and Restaurant & Bar. Two minutes' walk from Central Station. Airy rooms, excellent food, Board & Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. (3994).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

For Sale—Ford Motor Lorry and Bus, one Ton with body complete in running order Telephone No. 24919. Apply Cooverji Hormasji Plumber Shop No. 598, Chira Bazaar, near Wadia Atas Behram Compound. (4012).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

Why Despair?—Get Sound Training and befit yourself for a brilliant billet. Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Capitalist with Rs. 25,000 will cooperate with Managing Director of famous Insurance Company. Principals or their Solicitors need only apply Box 4037, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Partners for Chief Agency Concern of an Old and well established Indian Insurance Company. Only influential men need apply Box No. 4046 , "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Borrow Wisely. For Straightforward Small-Loan-Transactions, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3941).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted New Machinary Extracting pulp of kardi seed with fan and cleaner. Write to Bijeram Dedraj, Oil Mill, Dhulia, W. K. (4049).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch
Per insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 19th, 20th and 22nd instant, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER) under the Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th April, 1935.
(9931)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 216 of the Indian Companies' Act 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Morar Baug," 175, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1935, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having a statement laid before them with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation of the Company and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1935.

TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTUMDAS MALVI.
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS.
Two of the Liquidators.
The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
For Themselves and their Co-Liquidator.

9880.

SCRAP IRON FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the purchase of Scrap Iron and old machinery parts. The same should be addressed to the Agents, Khatau Makanji Mills, Ltd., Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay and should reach them at the latest on 25th April, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). A deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany each tender as earnest money. The Agents are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. The above goods can be inspected at the mill premises on any working day between 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

K. R. VORA,
Store Purchaser,
Khatau Makanji Mills, Ltd.,
Haines Road, Byculla.
(9942)

Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 20th day of May, 1935, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Liquidators of the said Company to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, and if so required, by notice in writing from the Liquidators are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 11th day of April 1935.

A. M. KAJIJI,
P. D. PANDAY,
S. B. BILLIMORIA.
Joint Liquidators.
The New Mofussil Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
Behramji Mansion.
Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.
(9915)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. AIMAE COOVERJI GAZDAR, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office, in P. and O. Bank Building, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be deemed to be waived.

Description Of The Property.

Piece of land situate at Santa Cruz (Saja Danda), Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 22,096 Square Yards or thereabouts being Final Plot Nos. 61, 62 of the Town Planning Scheme No. IV of Santa Cruz and bounded on the North by the boundary of Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II, on the south and East by the Scheme Road and on the West by the Linking Road.

Dated this 11th day of April 1935.

S. F. B. TYABJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
(9953)

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALCUTTA

NOTICE.
Suit No. 19537 of 1934.

BANARASHILALL JHUNJHUNNWALLA
Vs
(1) ALI JAN MIA.
(2) GABU MIA,
(3) AMIR MIA

To
(1) Ali Jan Mia, (2) Gabu Mia, (3) Amir Mia, all the defendants residing at Chinchpokli, Musa Sethki, Bailaki Daoni, Bombay, G. I. P. Railway.

YOU ARE HEREBY INFORMED that one Banarashilall Jhunjhunnwalla, the Sole Proprietor, C O. B. under the name and style of Narmall Banarashilall at 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta, has filed a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 485 being the balance of the price of piece-goods sold and delivered to you in Calcutta by the Plaintiff on 7th December, 1931 together with the overdue interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum as customary and agreed upon by you and the sum of money lent and advanced by the plaintiff to you

Last date for entering appearance before the Learned Registrar on the 2nd May, 1935.

By order, etc.,
H. S. MORE,
Deputy Registrar.
Court of Small Causes,
Calcutta.
The 10th April, 1935
(9952)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 CASES ALLOVERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will today) MONDAY, the 15th April, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 120 Apollo, Street, Fort:—

By order of the Insurance Companies concerned:—

12 Cases Art Silk Embroidered Allovers of variegated colours.
9 Cases Art Silk Embroidered Allovers of variegated colours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal and Bai Gulabbai his wife and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Velabai, widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 29th April, 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings standing thereon situate near Carmichael Road containing by admeasurement about 551.24 square yards and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Framroze Ardeshir Vakil, on the West partly by the property belonging to the said Fromroze Ardeshir Vakil and partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Framji, on the North by the property formerly belonging to R. D. Sethna but now to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. and on the South by the property of the said Fromroze Ardeshir Vakil and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C Altamount Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at No. 14 Hammam Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT MATHERAN

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "MALDOONGA HOUSE" AT MATHERAN WITH FURNITURE THEREIN.

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property at the premises at Matheran.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 4 Acres and 10 Gunthas together with bungalows and outhouses standing thereon and known as "Maldoonga House" with furniture pots and pans therein situate at Matheran and bounded on the East by Government land, on the West by vacant Government land through which goes the road to the Porcupine Point, on the North by vacant Government land and beyond it by the bungalow called "Mount Pleasant" and on the South by Government ground and beyond it by the boundary of the bungalow called the "Cairn Moire" and which said premises are more particularly described and denoted as No. 44 on certain plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba held under a lease dated 4th February, 1915, from Government for the term of 99 years at a yearly rent of Rs. 85.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY AT URAN.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and Assignee of the insolvent Vinayak Ramji Mahatre and the mortgagees Mr. Gajanan Bhimrao and his wife Mrs. Saraswatibai Gajanan Plot of land with building at Mahatavali, Uran bearing S. No 7 (2) 3 gunthas with the building will be sold by public auction at our rooms, 122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on Wednesday, 17th April 1935, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.)

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BENITA HUME
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Auction Sales

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES ARVI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 17th April, 1935, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

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Nagato Maru	5901	20 Mar	18 Apl
Toyama Maru	7090	15 April	21 April
Hofuku Maru	5825	24 April	2 May
Tokushima Maru	5976	26 April	30 Apl
*Tango Maru	7000	30 April	12 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	16 May	22 May

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	30 April
Hakozaki Maru	10500	13 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	25 April
Kashima Maru	10000	8 May

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	8 May
Taiyo Maru	14500	24 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	12600	20 May

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(Continued from col. 7).

tions would not be carried out by workers in normal employment.

CONTRACTION IN EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA.

The report is sure to evoke considerable interest in India. Owing to the absence of statistics about unemployment in India, it is not possible to give accurate figures of the number of unemployed adults or young persons in this country; nevertheless, it is indisputable that the problem of juvenile unemployment, is no less insistent in India, the more to owing to the contraction in employment possibilities occasioned by the prevailing industrial and agricultural depression.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

I. L. O. Report Covers Steps Taken By Various Countries

From A Correspondent.
NW DELHI, April 11.

The International Labour Office estimates that of approximately 25 million unemployed throughout the world, about one-fourth, or 6 to 7 million, are young persons under 25 years of age. These figures show, the great quantitative importance od the question of unemployment among young persons, which will come before the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference opening on 4th June next at Geneva.

The especial seriousness of this problem is to be found in the particularly unfortunate consequence of continued idleness for young people, more than for older persons. If adults, after long years of work, are unable to face the difficulties of life, how can young people on their own resources successfully resist the demoralising effects of prolonged unemployment? In an endeavour to remedy this grave situation, a large number of countries have taken various steps, which the I.L.O. analysis in a Grey-Blue Report, which it has just published to serve as the basis of the discussions of the Conference.

STATISTICAL DETERMINATION

The Report consists of five chapters. In the first chapter an attempt is made to arrive at a statistical determination of the extent of juvenile unemployment, which is necessary to define the scope and conditions for the application of remedial measures. The measures described in Chapter II aim primarily at relieving the congestion in the juvenile labour market by extending the school life of boys and girls and raising the minimum age of admission to paid employment. This type of measure is in harmony with the potential increase in prosperity which is assured as a result of the technical progress of recent years, provided that a satisfactory form of economic organisation can be achieved. Secondly, wherever the statutory school-leaving age has not yet been raised, steps are taken to provide occupation of the most useful kind possible for boys and girls who have left school and are unable to find employment. Chapter III describes the measures introduced to provide vocational training or general education for young persons, or to supply them with recreational activities which may serve to counteract the demoralising effects of idleness; while in Chapter IV an account is given of those measures which, besides having an educational purpose like those already described, also seek to occupy unemployed juveniles on work which although not strictly speaking ordinary employment is nevertheless of direct productive value, such as schemes to establish the young workers concerned in camps with a view to their employment on relief works. Lastly, Chapter V deals with provisions to facilitate the placing of unemployed young persons or to increase the amount of employment available for them.

MEASURES FOR AMELIORATION.

This Report has been drawn up so that the Conference, if it wishes, can take definite decision this year, as an exceptional measure omitting the usual double discussion procedure. The I.L.O considers that the question can be more suitably dealt with by a Recommendation than by a Draft Convention. Most of the measures to be taken to ameliorate unemployment among young persons do not appear to require that countries should undertake the mutual liabilities involved by an international Convention, but rather call for the pooling of experience gained with a view to determining the most effective methods of dealing with the problem.

Among these measures, the report of the I.L.O. pays particular attention to the following: that the minimum age for leaving school and being admitted to employment should be fixed now at not less than 15 years; the creation of an increased number of technical schools; the organisation of vocational training centres in public employment agencies or in connection with them; the establishment of recreational cntres, phsicas trainingy centres reading rooms, etc., where young unemployed persons could pass their enforced leisure time. Where it is considered desirable to establish employment centres for unemployed young persons, the principal object of which is not to give vocational training but to provide work under conditions other than normal conditions of employment, adequate safeguards should be adopted to prevent abuses. In particular, attendance at such unemployment centres should be strictly voluntary, should exclude any idea of military training, and these centres should only undertake work which under prevailing economic condi-

(Continued in Col. 6).

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Acute State Of Famine Prevails In Raichur

Nizam's Govt. Must Appoint A Special Commission To Make Inquiry, Demands Miss Padmaja Naidu

Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who toured Raichur and Kopbul Districts recently states as follows about the famine conditions obtaining there:—

Nothing but the utter lack of a consciousness of its own right and its duty to watch over and protect the welfare of all those whose destiny is bound up with and dependent upon the State, can explain the attitude of criminal apathy that has been shown by the Public of Hyderabad towards what is, in the most literal and terrible meaning of the phrase, a question of life and death for thousands upon thousands of unhappy men and women living within the Nizam's Dominions.

I toured the five affected Taluqs of the Raichur District (Manvi, Sindhunur, Lingsugar, Kushtagi and Gangavati) as well as the Kopal Jagir in the middle of February 1935, and in order to be in a position to make a just estimate of the situation there I took special care to make a comprehensive study of it, making detailed enquiries regarding all its aspects. Above all, I visited a large number of villages in each of the affected areas and personally questioned the rayats in the presence of the Patels and Patwaris, and often in the presence of Government Officials, about their difficulties regarding irrigation, cattle, crop conditions, purchase of food-stuffs and fodder, unemployment, etc. In addition to this I also visited Bellary where famine had already been declared and where the general conditions of climate, rainfall and cultivation are similar to those of Raichur and Kopbal, and made a comparative study of its present condition.

"QUIBBLING DELICATELY."

Having carefully sifted the large mass of official and un-official evidence in my possession regarding conditions in Raichur and Kopbal, I find myself unable to accept without protest the Government view as presented in its Communique of 10th Ardebehist (15th March 1935) that while "Scarcity conditions exist in five Taluqs of the Raichur District as a result of a partial failure of the monsoon and an unsatisfactory distribution of the rainfall, the Government are satisfied that actual famine conditions at present exist nowhere and that the recent rains in January have greatly improved the late-sown Rabi crops which, fortunately, this year are reported to have been more extensive than usual. The Government are satisfied that the utmost liberality permissible out of the public funds has hitherto been shown to the people of the affected areas. Similar steps to those sanctioned by Government have been ordered by Nawab Salar in Kopbal Jagir." I feel it my duty to repeat what I have already said that even though the Authorities directly concerned are still busy quibbling delicately over the precise shade of difference in the meaning of the words "Scarcity" and "Famine". I have no hesitation whatsoever in declaring that "An acute state of famine prevails to-day in Kopbal Jagir and in the five Taluqs of the Raichur District (Manvi, Sindhunur, Lingsugur, Kushtagi and Gangavati), and further I maintain that so far no adequate measures have been adopted to meet the situation."

PLIGHT OF CATTLE.

The cattle throughout the District are suffering hideously for want of fodder and drinking-water, and whilst already the last Cattle Census shows a decrease of 50 per cent. in the Raichur District, unless immediate steps are taken to make adequate arrangements for providing these so that the rayats need not be driven through sheer despair to selling off valuable cattle for two or three rupees each to the butcher for slaughter, it is possible that there will be no cattle left anywhere in the District, and even in the doubtful event of there being sufficient rainfall this year the rayats will be unable to carry on their agricultural operations. In addition to selling off their cattle, the rayats both in Raichur and in Kopbal have had to sell everything else that they possessed such as jewellery, agricultural implements and even household goods, and to-day they own nothing but unproductive lands which they can neither mortgage nor sell.

The Government's contention ... recent rains in January have greatly improved the late-sown Rabi crops which fortunately are reported to have been more extensive than usual this year," is not confirmed either by the statements of the land owners and the rayats of the District, nor by the Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Department of Statistics.

NO REMISSIONS.

In Raichur, however, so far no remission has been made on the Rabi crops though the conditions both in Kopbal and in Raichur are exactly similar to those prevailing in the Ceded Districts where a timely realisation that if the rayats are to survive the terrific struggle for existence that the next few months hold for them, they cannot do it alone, has made the Government of Bellary declare a famine. "That there is an urgent need for a similar declaration in Raichur and Kopbal together with a frank Recognition of all the responsibilities that such a declaration implies, nobody who goes through the villages of Raichur and Kopbal can have the shadow of a doubt."

DUTY OF PUBLIC.

It is not only the inalienable right but it is also the urgent duty of the public of Hyderabad to demand of the Government that a special commission be appointed immediately to enquire into the conditions prevailing to-day in Raichur, Kopbal, Karimnagar, Gulburga and any other parts of the Dominions that may be affected, and to give an exact report of them together with a detailed account of the Relief measures have been started so that it can decide for itself whether these are adequate or not, and take steps to organise such other means of relief as it may consider necessary. It is equally the duty of the public of Hyderabad to demand an explanation from the Government of why no serious endeavour has yet been made to protect and provide with some small measure of security the thousands that live eternally on the verge of starvation in an area notoriously doomed to scanty rainfall through its location in the famous "Famine Zone" that includes Bijapur and the Ceded Districts. A rational scheme of afforestation, an increase of the acreage under fodder crops, a comprehensive development of the great potentialities for Cottage Industries such as hand-ginning, hand-spinning, hand-weaving and salt-making that the District already possesses, so that the rayats could have a permanent additional source of income, "and above all, no matter at what cost, some infallible means of irrigation" would have done much to save the rayat from being tragically dependent on the annual rainfall.

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WHAT CONGRESS DID IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Gadgil Refutes Charges

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 13.

Speaking at a meeting held this evening on Shaniwarvada maidan in commemoration of the successful termination of the National Week, Kakasaheb Gadgil, M.L.A., explained Congress work in the Assembly and refuted the charges levelled against it.

Mr. Deogirikar presided.

M. P. C. C. Secretary Tours Junnar Taluka

(From Our Own Correspondent).
POONA, (By Mail).

Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary, began his tour in Junnar Taluka, on the 6th, where he hawked khadi.

A public meeting was also held under the presidentship of Mr. Sahasrabudhe, Pleader. The Khadi sale at Junnar amounted to Rs. 175.

On the 9th they visited Narayangaon and Manchar and on the 10th Ghode.

Making Viceroy A Virtual Autocrat

J. P. C. Proposals On India's Defence Reactionary, Says Sir Phiroze Sethna

The following letter was written by Sir Phiroze Sethna to the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week:—

The problem of India's defence is bound up with the development of India as a Dominion. It is not denied that without responsibility for defence India cannot attain full Dominionhood. The immediate practical question is to devise a formula which will provide for the responsibility for defence being assumed by India as quickly as possible. The British Government considers the efficiency of the defence forces of India as of paramount importance and that any impairing of it may lead to disastrous consequences; it is also held that the transfer of responsibility for the defence to India and the complete Indianisation of the army within a definite time-limit may result in the same consequences. From the Indian standpoint the refusal of the Government to set a time-limit for the process of Indianisation and the transfer of responsibility for defence to Indian Ministers really means an indefinite postponement of responsible government.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee expressed a view which deserves attention: "It is sometimes said that so long as the officer ranks of the Indian army are not fully Indianised complete self-government must be indefinitely deferred. We do not regard that view as self-evident, and, indeed, the problem of Indianisation does not appear to us to be essentially related to the constitutional issues with which we are concerned." This is an independent line of thought which may help in clarifying the issue. If it be accepted, the problem can be solved satisfactorily within a reasonable period of time, for it means that, though the Indian army may not be completely Indianised and an element of British officers may remain in India's defence forces, the responsibility for defence may be transferred to Indian Ministers.

VICEROY TO BE VIRTUAL AUTOCRAT

But the actual proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and of the Government with regard to defence must be regarded as reactionary. They make the Governor-General a virtual autocrat in matters of defence, which will henceforth be decided not by the Governor-General in Council but by the Governor-General alone, on his sole responsibility. He will have a councillor to assist him in the administration of the military department and will be responsible to the British Cabinet and Parliament. The greatest defect of these provisions is that they separate the sphere of defence completely from that of Ministerial administration and responsibility. They provide no bridge between the actual conditions of India with reference to defence and the goal to be attained. They constitute no real solution of the problem.

The real solution of the problem is to entrust defence to an Indian Minister, but during the transitory period to make him responsible to the Governor-General. Its great advantage will be that it will facilitate the transfer of defence to an Indian Minister, responsible to the Federal Legislature. Such an amendment of the India Bill is, I recognise, not likely to be made. The next best thing would be to entrust the portfolio of defence to an Indian councillor, who may be a non-official Indian or a representative of an Indian State. A convention may be established that at least one of the councillors should be an Indian and that he should be in charge of the department of defence. A standing advisory committee of the Federal Legislature may be appointed to advise the Governor-General on all questions of defence policy, including that of Indianisation of the army, to be brought about as quickly as possible without impairing its efficiency.

TIME LIMIT TO BE SET

Indian public opinion is insistent that a time-limit should be set within which the Indian army should be Indianised. The Government have always set their face against such a time-limit on the ground that a presettled scheme, to be carried out according to a time-limit, may prove impracticable. But the danger is that without such a time-limit the process of Indianisation may take an unnecessarily long time. India's complaint is that the British Government are not sincere or earnest in the matter of transferring the subject of defence to a responsible Indian Minister and of Indianising the army. There is ample justification for this complaint.

There is another point to be considered in this connection. If it is conceded that India has a right to become a Dominion as quickly as possible, and, further, that in order to achieve that goal the Indian army, including its officers, must be Indianised, it logically follows that active steps should be taken by the Government to revive the martial spirit among all the Indian communities and classes. I feel certain that in this matter the Government will receive the most cordial and fullest co-operation from all leaders of political India, including the leaders of the Congress party.

Democratic Swaraj Party Not To Be Dissolved

LETTER OF RESIGNATION TO BE PLACED BEFORE PARTY CONFERNCE, AND RECONSIDERATION TO BE URGED

That the Democratic Swaraj Party should not be dissolved at present was the unanimous decision arrived at by the Executive Committee of the Party at its meeting held on Sunday afternoon at the Sardargriha.

The meeting had been convened to consider the resignation of the presidentship of the Party tendered by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and also decide about its future work.

Besides the members of the Executive some other leaders from Maharashtra had been invited to attend the meeting and give their advice.

Among those present were Dr. B. S. Moonje, Messrs M. S. Aney, Ramrao Deshmukh, D. V. Gokhale, Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Savarkar and others. About 75 persons were present at the meeting.

Democratic Swarajist And Kelkar Circular

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Democratic Swaraj Party Executive, which was held "in camera" meeting on Sunday afternoon:—

The replies to the circular letter of Mr. N C Kelker, the President of the Party, were read before the Committee. Virtual unanimity of opinion was expressed in the replies in favour of continuing the Party and of Mr. N C Kelker continuing as its President.

Having considered the letter of resignation of Mr. N C Kelker of his office of presidentship of the Party, it was resolved that the same be placed before the Conference of the Party. In the meantime Mr N C Kelkar be requested to reconsider and withdraw the said resignation.

Invitations having been received from Poona, Chalisgaon and Akola for holding the Conference of the Party, the Committee resolved that the Conference of the Party be held at Poona in the 3nd week of June or at such other place as might be found convenient by the Committee.

The question of contesting the elections to the Provincial Councils having been raised, it was resolved that the same should be discussed at the next session of the Party Conference.

It was resolved that the General Secretary and the Secretary should visit the important centres in the different districts in Maharashtra in connection with the work of the Party. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for the same.

Suggestions about the future of the Party, its policy and constitution should be called for from the members before the end of May.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party records its appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the interest of Indian Labour at Geneva and of the work he did in London regarding the coming Indian Constitutional Reforms Act.

Replies to the questionnaire sent out by Mr. Kelkar to the members of the Party were read.

It appears that the majority were not in favour of dissolving the Party at this stage and wanted that it should continue working. There were one or two members who suggested that in view of the Congress having decided to enter the legislature, the Democratic Swaraj Party should merge itself with the Congress Party. But this view was not favoured by the Majority.

The suggestion of Mr. Kelker that since the aims and views of the Congress Nationalist Party and the Democratic Swaraj Party were the same, it would be better that the D.S. Party should merge itself with the Nationalist Party and thus organise a really formidable party in the country was left over to be discussed in detail later.

WILL KELKER RECONSIDER?

The Committee requested Mr. N C Kelker to reconsider his decision to resign as they wanted him to continue to be the President of the Party.

The Executive Committee decided to hold a Conference of the Party at Poona in the second week of June, when questions about contesting the Provincial elections, amalgamation of the Party with the Nationalist Party would be considered.

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THUNDERSHOWERS IN BENGAL AND ASSAM

Temperature Below Normal In Punjab

POONA, April 14.

Yesterday's low pressure area over southwest Punjab caused widespread rain along and near the Western Himalayas and now lies over east Punjab.

A few thundershowers are also reported from Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Southeast Madras. The temperature remains markedly below normal in and around the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherat, Murree three inches; Peshawar, Dalhousie and Parachinar one; Miranshah half; Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Quetta and Mussoree a quarter; Silchar one; Vellore half; Kodaikanal quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier province and continue to be widespread in Kashmir, east and north Punjab and hills of west United Provinces and thundershowers will extend to Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Bengal and Assam.—A.P.

THE BENGAL NOTE

An Important Letter

We have the greatest pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter, for the accuracy of which we can vouch.

To the Editor of the "Morning Post".

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to state that the publication, "India—The Truth at Last" and the text of the Note on pages 16 and 17, in the "Morning Post" of to-day (April 5) was made without the authority or knowledge of the Indian Civil Service, (Bengal) Association or of their representatives in England.

J. C. FRENCH.

Representative of the Indian Civil Service, (Bengal) Association.—"Morning Post".

Arsenal Register Their 100th Goal Of Season

LEICESTER GIVE MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE AGAINST CUP FINALISTS

LONDON April 13.

Forty-five thousand spectators saw Arsenal register their hundredth goal of the season and take a stronger grip of the lead.

At Wolverhampton, visitors gave exhibition of neat combination but after the play had been in progress for seven minutes Jones scored for the home team. Thereafter the game was very even till half-time when Wolverhampton led by 1|0.

On resumption, Arsenal were more dangerous and Hill equalised. Though Arsenal continued to press Wolves' excellent defence they were unable to score any further.

In the drawn match between Sunderland and Sheffield Wednesday, Palethorpe and Rimmer gave visitors lead within 25 minutes. Sunderland however improved and Gurney reduced lead just before the interval when the score stood at 1|2.

In the second half, Sunderland fought fiercely and forced four successive corner before Gurney headed against bar. Then, 24th minute after resumption, Carter shot in a well-deserved equaliser. Visitors' attack lost its punch but their defence was always strong.

SURPRISING GAME AT PRESTON

At Preston the result was very surprising. After the visitors were leading 1|0 at half time through Robson, Friar headed in for Preston, Robson again restored the position for Stoke but Tremelling equalised in the 30th minute. Maxwell then performing a hat trick completed tally.

Lythgoe and Fieldday scored five goals for Huddersfield, two in the first half and three in the second. Anderson netted in the sixth.

At Villa Park the visitors were dangerous. Howe scored in the 5th minute and 10 minutes later, Cunliffe equalised. Watkin heading in gave lead for the home team at half time 2|1.

On resumption, Liverpool were clever in their attack and equalised through Nieuwenhuys. Broome restored lead and then again shortly before time Lowly scored completing the tally.

Leicester gave a magnificent performance against Cup Finalists. They dominated the game in the second half but their finishing was wretched.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 13.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 4 Liverpool 2.
Chelsea 1 Portsmouth 1.
Derby 1 Leeds 2.
Everton 1 Middlesbrough 1.
Grimsby 1 Manchester City 1.
Huddersfield 6 Blackburn nil.
Leicester City nil West Bromwich nil.
Preston 5 Stoke 2.
Sunderland 2 Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Tottenham 1 Birmingham 1.
Wolverhampton 1 Arsenal 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Burnsley 1 Bradford 2.
Bolton 4 Norwich nil.
Bradford City nil Blackpool 2.
Burnley 1 Bradgord 2.
Manchester United nil Brentford nil.
Notts County nil West Ham 2.
Oldham 1 Plymouth 1.
Port Vale 2 Nottingham Forest nil.
Sheffield United 5 Bury 3.
Southampton 2 New Castle nil.
Swansea 2 Fulham nil.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section).

Aldershot 3 Coventry 1.
Brighton 1 Gillingham 1.
Bristol Rovers 4 Bournemouth 1.
Cardiff 3 Clapton Orient nil
Charlton 5 Watford 2.
Crystal Palace 6 Newport nil.
Luton 2 Reading 4.
Queens Park Rangers 1 Exeter 1.
Southend 2 Northampton 1.
Swindon nil Millwall 1.
Torquay 3 Bristol City 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern Section)

Accrington 3 Walsall 3
Chester 3 Carlisle nil.
Crewe 2 Wrexham nil.
Darlington 2 Chesterfield 1.
Doncaster 1 Lincoln 3.
Gateshead 1 Rotherham 1.
PHearlepools 6 Tranmere 1.
New Brighton 3 Barrow 1.
Southport 2 Rochdale 1
Stockport 2 Halifax 1.
York 2 Mansfield 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

First Division.

Aberdeen 1 Rangers 3.
Albion Rovers 4 Clyde 1.
Celtic 2 Airdrieonians nil.
Dundee Vs. Partick Thistle (Unplayed).
Falkirk nil Motherwell 3.
Hamilton 1 Queen of South 1.
Hibernians 1 Ayr 1.
Kilmarnock 3 Hearts 3.
Queens Park 2 St. Johnstone 1.
St. Mirren 3 Dunfermline nil.

Oldham Trounce Bramley

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 13.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Barrow 14, Broughton 8;
Bradford 5, St. Helens 5;
Bramley 9, Oldham 23;
Dewsbury 3, Widnes 0;
Featherstone 9, Warrington 10.
Halifax 13, Wigan 5;
Hull Kingston Rovers 25, Castleford 14;
Leeds 19, Huddersfield 8;
Rochdale 24, Hunslet 5;
Salford 9, Liverpool 3;
St. Helens Recreation 21, Hull 2;
Wakefield 30, Batley 3; and
Keighley 2, Swinton 5.

Scottish League Scorers

LONDON, April 13.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League to-day:—

Aberdeen: Mills
Rangers: Smith, Mophail, Gillick
Albion: Connor (thrice) Mcphee
Clyde: Mcculloch
Celtic: Buchan, H. O'Donnell
Motherwell: Clelland, Stevenson, Macfadyen
Hamilton: Wilson
Queen of South: Tulip
Hibernians: Black.
Ayr: Urquhart (Own goal)
Kilmarnock: Beattie, Robertson (Twice)
Hearts: Moculloch (Twice), Walker
Queens Park: Dodds (Twice)
St. Johnstone: H. Ferguson
St. Mirren: Mocgregor (Twice), Knox (from penalty).—Reuter's Special.

Leicester Beat Blackheath

LONDON, April 13.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules today:—

Devonport Services 18, Gloucester 9;
Harlequins 15, London Welsh 10;
Leicester 39, Blackheath 8;
Llanelly 42, Bath 0;
London Irish 8, O.M.T. 27;
Manchester 9, Birkenhead Park 11;
Mosley 26, Old Millhillians 3;
Northampton 35, Old Alleynians 16;
Plymouth Albion 3, Cardiff 11;
Pontypool 6, Bristol 3, (Abandoned after ten minutes after the interval due to hard ground);
Sale 19, Coventry 5;
Edgware 8, Nuneaton 8;
Aberavon 8, Swansea 3;
Abertillery 3, St. Mary's Hospital 0;
Bedford 14, Old Leysians 6;
Neath 9, Newport 8,
Weston-super-Mare 6, Penarth 0.
—Reuter's Special.

Bishop Auckland Draw With Wimbledon

LONDON, April 13.

At Middlesbrough in the football association Amateur Cup Final Bishop Auckland drew with Wimbledon neither side scoring even after extra time.—Reuter's Special.

PERRY AND R. K. O. RADIO PICTURES

Professional Contract May Be Signed

(Special Cable.)

LOS ANGELES, April 13.

Interviewed by 'Reuter' this afternoon a member of the staff of the R. K. O. Radio Pictures said, tennis player Perry was negotiating with them for a professional contract. Perry might sign this afternoon though it is more likely on Monday.

There are no definite arrangements yet.

Meningitis In Nagpur

NAGPUR, April 13.

Several cases of Cerebro spinal fever, (meningitis) have been recorded in Nagpur. Last Thursday there was attacks of which 5 proved fatal.

Medical authorities do not take a serious view of the situation as they believe that the prevalence of the disease at this time of the year is seasonal.—A. P.

BOXING BECOMES SCIENCE

Shastri Traces Development In Madras Before Rotarians

MADRAS, April 12

Slowly boxing is shorn of the brutalities and made a science, a noble art, though the N S C rules were more designed to evade the Police than to foster the finer points. While boxing rules are still being formulated it must be never forgotten that the sport is really a contest, mainly a contest," said Mr. C V Nagaraja Sastri addressing the Rotary Club to-day on boxing.

Even in these days there are instances of competitors biting through their opponents's ears and when a contestant complained to the referee the referee asked him to bite in return. "I can't", was the reply, "I left my teeth in the dressing room." Since the old days the one aspect is that the money part of the bouts has been made more important so much so the Amateur Ring has come to be looked upon as giving some honest bit of the sport."

BLOWS THAT END FIGHTS

Dealing with the essentials of the sport the speaker said: The most difficult thing in boxing is in finding the range. The infighting is definitely a new art and propounded by those two American experts, Frank Klaus and Billie Papke. The best point in this is to get to the inside of a man in order to be able to deal with the blows. This form of fighting was thought useful only when a person is groggy but now the Americans have proved that from the outset it is best to bore in an in-fight systematically to weaken your opponent by sapping his energy. One must remember that a blow that travels largest loses its force in its journey. All well timed short blows are known to end fights.

Continuing he said: To my mind the best advice I can give to enthusiasts of boxing is to take all clipping of photographs of boxing matches from newspapers and study them; each one has its merit. Sleep is essential and above all do not let a fight bother you, since the psychological aspect is the most important.

Concluding Mr. Sastri referred to Amateur boxing in Madras and said: Through the encouragement of Sir George Stanley, the then Governor, the inter-collegiate boxing was organised in 1933 and ever since then amateur boxing has come to stay. The Sir George Stanley Ring for the amateurs was opened in 1934 when the famous Sirhalese light Blue Obeyesekhere took part, as also Swangsa and Periera. The Y M C A Colleges of Physical Education with Messrs. Buck and P. M. Joseph are the chief organisers of the Stanley Ring. The inter school boxing among Indian school s was organised last year.—A P.

MAHASABHA'S BREADTH OF VISION

Is Evidenced By Ottama's Election To Cawnpore Session

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Bhai Parmanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, left to-day by the Howrah Express for Darjeeling to preside over a Hindu Conference on the 14th and 15th April, and will be coming to Cawnpore on the 19th April to attend the Hindu Mahasabha session there.

BREADTH OF VISION.

Before his departure for Darjeeling he has issued the following statement to the press:—

The election of Rev. U. Ottama as President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha session at Cawnpore is by itself a unique event and it dispels for ever the common misconception regarding the Hindu Mahasabha that it is a sectarian body. By electing a Buddhist monk of Burma as their President, the Hindus of the Hindu Mahasabha school of thought have given a positive proof of their breadth of vision and an indication of the liberality of their views.

APPEAL TO HINDUS.

This will also be an occasion on which the Hindus shall discuss and deliberate upon the provision of the India Bill, and also say once more definitely what they think of the much condemned Communal Award. I specially appeal to the Hindus of the provinces like U. P. and Behar and C. P. where the Hindus are in majority to come to meet with the Hindus of the minority provinces and try to enter into the feelings of the latter and look at the question from the standpoint as to how it affects the Hindu Community as a whole?"

A spacious pandal is already under construction in Phool Bagh at Cawnpore. Lists of delegates from various provinces have been received. The Office of the Reception Committee will be shifted from Tilak Hall to the Phool Bagh Grounds very shortly. —A. P.

GANDHIJI CLEARS SOCIALIST PEER'S DOUBTS

(Continued from page 16).

going on, more relentlessly if possible, and feel that I have no right even to the handfuls of flour I eat. I am glad that I do not rob them any more, and the living presence of Death in the burial ground is somewhat of a consolation."

"Then, you will some day come back to me and yet fulfil my cherished dream about you? Won't you?"

"I wish I could say it. I do not know. God alone knows. May be, there is a lingering chance."

"What do you think of the whole day?"

"I have my "mantras" which I constantly repeat. Nothing disturbs me, nothing worries me."

"Then all fear is gone?"

IN OCEAN OF PEACE

"Indeed. I swim in the ocean of peace. All that is due to you. You taught me all this. I have forgotten most of my past, but not the discourses on the Gita you used to give us, nor your discourses on "Pilgrim's Progress." Undisturbed peace is my privilege. Sleep practically untroubled by dreams. I have been often held up to ridicule and contempt. I have rejoiced in it and often craved for it. All I now want is the extinction of even that craving. Why should I rejoice over ridicule if I do not rejoice over praise? Undisturbed equanimity I want—that equability to praise and blame and heat and coid. I wish, if I could, not to delight even in travail. But what a dandy I used to be, Bapu! Oh the days of my dandyism! It is the mind that makes a heaven of hell and hell of heaven. There is no end to my peace now, and yet what a dandy I used to be once!" With this he laughed a hearty laugh.

"Where do you sit all day?"

"Downstairs, in the room. Friends come and go. I am perfectly untroubled and peaceful. I do not even know who comes and goes."

"That is real victory," said Gandhiji.

At this we left our pilgrim brother, with whom mentally at any rate we had travelled to the reaches he had attained. Whether the peace that passeth understanding is his we do not know, but there is no doubt that like John Bunyan, the renowned pilgrim, he has found the peace that he has in the knowledge that

He that is down needs fear no fall,
He that is low, no pride;
He that is humble ever shall
Have God to be his guide.

SARDAR "BURIES HIMSELF IN BORSAD"

Gandhiji Commends Plague Relief Work

Gandhiji writing in the "Harijan" on Sardar Patel's Plague relief work at Borsad says:

An object lesson is being taught us by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who has just now buried himself in Borsad where plague has broken out. Assisted by Dr. Bhasker Patel and a band of volunteers, he is giving medical aid to those in need. But his enduring work consists in doing scavenging work.

One by one, he is cleaning the infected villages; he is bringing people out of their dark houses and inducing them to live in the open, in their fields, while he is opening out roofs and letting in light, sunshine and air, removing debris, clearing out filth, disinfecting insanitary places and destroying vermin. He is flooding the villagers with crisply written leaflets giving them instruction in preventive measures. He has made no appeal for funds or volunteers. Volunteers have been recruited locally. All villages are not plague-infected. And if the spirit of help cannot be locally roused, it is a moot question whether one should not wait till it is. It is possible to bring from a distance experts who would teach. But workers should surely be coming from walking distances. And so should funds from near neighbours.

It is good for Bombay and such big places to keep their purses open for all causes that do not admit of local relief, but it is equally necessary for afflicted people to learn the lesson of self-help.

EIGHT NO-RENT AGITATORS ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Instigation For Non-Payment

TANGAIL, (By Mail).

Eight Mahomedans, including a civil court process server, have been taken into police custody on charges, among others, of carrying on a no-rent campaign against the landing in the southern part of Tangail sub-division and prohibiting the debtors from paying their dues to the creditors as well as from cultivating their land as "bargadars."

Maulvi Abu Mian, a local Mahomedan leader who opposed the propaganda, is alleged to have been threatened.

They have all been released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 each.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The annual meeting of the Bengal Depressed Classes Association will be held on April 15 at 5 p.m. in the Albert Hall Committee Room.

JALLIANWALLA DAY

Meetings In Sion And Matunga

Two public meetings were held under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee on Saturday in observance of the Jallianwala Bagh Day, the last day of the National Week. The first meeting was held at Sion in the evening and the other was held in Maidan near the Nappoo Hall at Matunga in the night.

At Sion Mr. D. D. Wadia presided. He explained the significance of the National Week and the programme of the National Congress. He stressed the necessity of strengthening the Congress organisation. He, therefore, exhorted the audience to join as members of the Congress, encourage Khadi and other Swadeshi articles. In that way lay the road to Swaraj, he said.

Mr. L. V. Kondaya drew a graphic picture of the tragic occurrences during the Martial Law regime in the Punjab following the Rowlatt Act agitation. He exhorted the audience to so strengthen the Congress organisation as to lead the country to its goal of freedom speedily.

Mr. Athalye also spoke about significance of the National Week and on the duty of the people.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami speaking next told the audience that it was not enough if the people became members of the Congress and took to Khadi and Swadeshi. These were no doubt good and was necessary; but by themselves these could not lead the country to independence. The needs of the national struggle were more fundamental. Success of their endeavours lay not only in the strengthening of the Congress organisation, but also in the strengthening of the Congress Socialist Party's programme which was the outcome of a clear and dispassionate analysis of the weakness and failure of past struggles. The struggle of the Congress was essentially the the struggle of the masses for the end of all exploitation. It was thus necessary that the programme for the National struggle should be Socialist both in objective and action. He thought that there was no better alternative to the Congress Socialist programme of developing the national struggle on the economic organisation of the 'Kisans' and 'Mazdurs' and hoped that the Socialist Party would get increasing support from rank and file. Congressmen in their attempt at the radical reorganisation of the Congress and its conception of the fundamental struggle.

Mr. Wadia wound up the proceedings with a short speech.

Matunga Meeting

Mr. P. R. Lele presided over the Matunga meeting in the night.

Mr. Narayanswami reminded the audience of what the Congress Socialists had said when the question of entering the Legislatures was mooted by Congress leaders. The speaker said that despite the spectacular victories of the Congress Party in the Assembly the fact that the Socialist warning and fears stood vindicated was irrefutable. He cited the resolution on the J. P C. proposals moved on behalf of the Congress Party in the Assembly and said that that resolution was a complete adulteration of the position of the Congress, inasmuch as it ignored the terms "rejection" and "Constituent Assembly" to which the Congress was irrevocably committed. The time had, therefore, come to clarify the Congress position in unmistakable terms. The Congress Socialists were seeking to do this and had placed a programme before the country and the Congress.

Concluding Mr. Narayanswami averred that, in spite of the deliberate attempts made to misrepresent and ridicule the Congress Socialist Party, events had proved that that Party stood vindicated.

Messrs. D D Wadia, K A Parameshwar, Kondaye and others also addressed the meeting which terminated at a late hour in the night.

Gurdwara Must Be Reservoirs Of Spiritual Reform

Sikh Reform Conference Out To Stop Malpractices In Management Of Funds

HASANABDAL, April 12.

Welcoming the delegates to the Sikh Gurdwara Reform Conference Sardar Kartarsingh, Chairman of the Reception Committee said that the management of the Sikh shrines at first was placed in the hands of the Mahants, but when the Gurus were informed that the Mahants had failed to perform their duty faithfully, Guru Gobind Singh desired the Sikh Panth to manage the Gurdwaras themselves.

Thereafter the Mahants came into existence but soon after this, it was found that they too were not doing their sacred duty and Sikhs decided to get the control of the Gurdwaras in their own hands as a result of which the Akali movement was started. The community under the leadership of the then Shiromani Akali, Dal made huge sacrifices by shedding their blood for washing the dirt from their sacred places which was impossible to be cleaned with water and the tragedies of Nankana Sahib and the Jails shall always be remembered in the Sikh history.

GURDWARA ACT.

Sardar Kartarsingh described the Sikh Gurdwaras Act as a unique piece of Legislation in India, so far as the importance of the Act was concerned. The Madras Hindu Endowment Act was the only Law which favourably compared with the Sikh Gurdwara Act, With a view to enlighten them regarding the necessity of inviting the panths and the leaders to the Conference Sardar Kartarsingh observed that the experience gained after about nine years working was clear to establish a case for many rigid changes in the Sikh Gurdwaras Act and admitted that the party strife amongst the Sikhs and more especially amongst the politically awakened section was responsible in many cases for mismanagement of the Gurdwaras; the evils of election had crept into it; adult franchise was merely based on temporal basis.

STOP CORRUPT PRACTICES.

The Chairman laid great stress on the changing of the present system in election and suggested that the qualifications of both the voter and the candidate should be raised to the highest standard. A practical and workable scheme should be chalked out for properly controlling the immense Gurdwara Funds; rules should be framed for bringing the corrupt practices to a minimum. He suggested the formation of a permanent Gurdwara Service Commission and advised that they should be centralised. All the Gurdwara servants should be transferred from one place to another. Dictatorial powers of presidents of the main Gurdwaras should be curtailed, for in his opinion, it would be in the best interest of the institutions; but Sardar Kartarsingh wanted more powers for Shiromani Gurdwara Committee, of course with certain safe-guards.

UTILITY FOR SURPLUS FUNDS

Concluding Sardar Kartar-Singh suggested that the surplus of the Gurdwara funds should be spent for industrial and vocational training which would result in giving livelihood to the thousands of educated unemployed young Sikhs. Finally he appealed to the Sikhs of all shades of opinion to serve the cause of Guru and the Panth as true sons of Guru Gobind Singh, the father of the Khalsa and discard all sorts of prejudices from their mind.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Presiding over the Gurdwara Reform Conference at Punjasahib, Sardar Sir Joginder Singh, Minister for Agriculture, Punjab, said:

"I must congratulate Sardar Kartar Singh for his earnest endeavour in calling this Conference. We, as a community owe our all to the message of our Gurus. It is in the sunshine of the Gurus' presence that our character is shaped and tempered raising a simple Sikh to be equal to a hundred thousand.

SPIRITUAL & TEMPORAL REFORMS.

"The Gurdwara Reform has a two-fold aspect, (1) spiritual, and (2) temporal. It seems to me that in our search for efficiency and management we have lost touch with the realities and ignored the real meaning of Gurdwara Reform. No Gurdwara Reform can have any value unless it makes the Gurdwaras reservoirs of spirituality, where thirsting souls come freely and find refreshment. These can only be done, if we can secure true Sikhs, whether they are Keshadhari or Sehjdhari, Udassis or Nirmalas in whose lives Sikhism is transfigured,—men whose needs are few and whose hearts are absorbed in the contemplation of God and service of creatures. We must see to it that in any Reform that we propose we find room for true servants of God to serve at the temples. It is the presence of saintly men that can make Gurdwara reform a reality.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ELECTION.

"On the temporal side, Professor Jodh Singh in a well-considered article had pointed out that the system of adult franchise is not suitable to our needs. I entirely agree with him. Democratic institution can only succeed if they bring to the fore men who are fit to guide the control and administer such institutions. I am sure you will agree that this can only be done if the electoral system is formed with this objective. In that case we must arrange a process of sifting and hold only men of high qualifications eligible for election.

LITERACY QUALIFICATION.

"I am of opinion that an electorate should be formed with no other objective but that of securing the best men to guide and control our institutions. There are two ways of doing it; by following the system of primary and secondary electors and electoral colleges. We must either adopt the group system of election with primary and secondary elections or allow the Singh Sabhas to elect. In any case we should raise the age of candidates to 35 years and make literacy as a definite qualification for an elector. We should also extend the period of election from three to five years and constitute a Gurdwara Service to which preferably retired Military and Civil Officers should be recruited.

FOR RURAL WORK.

"I should again like to repeat my suggestions of forming a corps of service of educated unemployed and get trained men into the village to organise village life, starting with the youth of the villages and making them Scouts of the Khalsa.

The following resolutions have been passed at the Gurdwara Reform Conference:—

"That the term of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and other Gurdwara Committees should be extended from three years to five and that of the president should be extended from three years to five and the president should be elected; he should vacate the office even during this period if majority of the total number of members adopts no-confidence motion on him and a new president should be elected.

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

"That the constitution of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee should be amended for providing representation to educated section, especially doctors, Engineers and bankers, as well as industrial experts, besides giving representation to the Nirmalas, Udassis, Sewapanthis, Nihangs, Namdharis and Nirankaris. Provision should also be made for representation of those Sikhs who have no right to contest elections directly.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

"The District Gurdwara Committees should be empowered to form Advisory Committees for Gurdwaras under their respective control.

"That with a view to make the Gurdwara service strong and independent from any influence, it should be divided in two departments, religious and managerial and two service boards for recruitment in each department should be formed with power for suspension and dismissal of the Gurdwara employees. To achieve this end amendments should be secured in the Sikh Gurdwaras Act.

"That the word three thousand should be omitted from Section 108, part III, of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act."

Several more resolutions were also adopted for changing certain procedures of the Gurdwara Committees.—United Press.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT RANCHI

Sequel To Boy's Lathi Play

RANCHI, April 14.

A minor communal clash occurred this morning resulting in slight injuries to several Hindus and Muslims. It is reported that accidentally a Muslim boy while playing a lathi hit a Hindu and the Hindus then threw brick-bats at the Muslim processionists resulting in a clash. Prompt police action controlled the situation. Stray assaults are rampant. The Military are patrolling the town. The Deputy Commissioner has issued an order under section 144 prohibiting the Muslim procession which was arranged to take place to-night. The situation is serious, but is under control.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra 12, 1991
Muslim: Mohurrum 11, 1353.
Parsi: Avan 11, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
High Tide: 15-00; 22-10.
Low Tide 3-52; 15-46.
Municipal Corporation, Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 16.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Dr. B. S. Moonje will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Hindus and Nationalism."

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Jamshed Cowasji Katrak will speak on the "Life of the Prophet Zoroaster: Some thoughts suggested by it."

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School will be celebrated in the Prarthana Mandir tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (ST.) under the presidentship of Dr. K. S. Mhaskar.

CYCLE RACES AT MATUNGA

The cycle races which were to be held on 28th April at Matunga under the auspices of the Matunga Vyayam Shala, has been postponed to Sunday, 12th May, 1935, for the convenience of the competitors. The entries will, therefore, now be closed on 5th May, 1935.

DR. MOONJE ON MILITARY TRAINING.

Under the auspices of "Hind Seva Sangh" a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Moonje on "Military Training in India," under the presidentship of Sjt. S. K. Pupala in the compound of Shri Mariamma Temple, at Kamathipura Bazar Road, to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MINERVA
TALKIES, Lamington Road.
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
PRABHAT'S NEW
Mythological Jewel Picture
'CHANDRASENA'
A Golden leaf from the Great Epic "RAMAYANA"
चंद्रसेना
Featuring:—
NALINI TARKHAD
and a Galaxy of
PRABHAT-STARS
Wonderful "NAG-LOK" Settings!
Novel Background Music!
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL
"AMRIT MANTHAN"
Commanding continuous run
for the 27TH WEEK!
REMEMBER— "Amrit Manthan" is the BEST PICTURE in the Town

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Selection of Music (Marathi Records). 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 6 p.m. Indian Programme: Miss Sita Devi. 6-15 p.m. Educational Hour. 6-45 p.m. Light Music by Miss Lakdawalla. 7-15 p.m. Jala Tarang by Camoo Mangesh. 7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Gita Pravachan. 8 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay. 8-50 p.m. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. Nevio Roversi: Poetry Reading. 9-30 p.m. The Band of the 2nd Bn the Durham Light Infantry and Manek P. Bhagat—Pianoforte. Band. Maneck P. Bhat: Sonata in E. Minor, Op. Grieg. Prelude in G. Minor, Op. No. Rachmaninoff. Band Sgt. J. L. Shaw and Chorus. Band: Maneck P. Bhagat: (a) "Le Petit Berger" (b) "Golliwog's Cake-Walk" Debussy. Scherzo Op. No. Chopin. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra, Leader, Frank Thomas.
8-15 p.m. "Meet the Saint" (Simon Templar). Presented by his creator, Leslie Charteris.
8-30 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
9-15 p.m. The Shirebrook Silver Band, Conductor, J. Levick. Nancy du Pree (Entertainer at the Pianoforte).
9-45 p.m. The London Zigeuner Orchestra, directed by Ernest Leggett.
10 p.m. The News and Announcements.
10-20 p.m. The London Zigeuner Orchestra (contd.)
10-30 p.m. Close down.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Scientific music by Shrimati Hirabai Barodekar, Asiatic Indian Dances by Miss Azuri and physical feats, organised by the Matunga Vyayam Shala will be conducted at the Bhiwandi Theatre on Tuesday, April 23. The programme includes weight-lifting, fire diving, cycle tricks, glass chimney balancing etc., by Miss Dhanlaxmi Maheswari. Tickets can be had from the Secretaries Vyayam Shala, Matunga (G. I. P.). Rates: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and as. 8.

RAILWAY WORKERS MEETING

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. on the maidan near Parel (G. I. P. R.) station, to protest against the policy of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, in dealing with the loan applications from the workmen and to devise ways and means for removing this grievance. Messrs. Khedgikar, Jhabvalla, Pathak, Zulmiram Chaudhary, Bhuskute, Charles Mascarenhas and others will speak.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. Manekial H. Vakil will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Adyar Talks of Mr. J. Krishnamurti."

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT 2 PERFORMANCES
At 6 and 9-30 p.m.
THIRD WEEK WITH NEW ITEMS!
Prof. W. DOORLAY'S
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
in a
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
including
"LIVING MARBLE"
reproductions of the world-famous sculptures!
Also
"THE BOLERO"
"THE VALENCIA"
and the
20 DOORLAY GIRLS
IN NEW & SPICY NUMBERS!
Popular Prices.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

Jury Recommends Action Against Police

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 14.

That some action should be taken about the conduct of the police in connection with the alleged assault on the accused by Gulam Hussain in the presence of the police Havildar, was the opinion expressed by the Jury, who unanimously found Kalya Ragho Patil not guilty of any offence, at the murder trial which concluded yesterday, before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana.

The Sessions Judge, in acquitting the accused, observed: "There are so many discrepancies and infirmities in the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution that their case has been considerably weakened. The desire of the witnesses not to disclose the whole truth might be one of the reasons, but all the same the Jury seem to have taken a correct view as to the value to be attached to the evidence of a single eye-witness, who is alleged to have witnessed the incident."

With reference to the Jury's opinion that action might be taken against the police, the Sessions Judge observed: "This is a matter about which there are likely to be two opinions and unless we are prepared to accept wholly the story of the accused, it would not be possible to say from the materials on record that the police are to blame. A copy of this Judgment will go to the proper authorities and I have no doubt that they will make the proper inquiries. I for myself refrain from expressing my opinion against the police only on materials placed before the Court.

The accused, in this case, was charged with having murdered Krishna Mahadu, a 11-year-old Harijan employee of Mr. Gulam Hussein Burdi of Nizampur by battering his head with a stone in the morning of December 7 last.

The prosecution alleged that the relations between the accused and the deceased had been strained prior to the day of the alleged murder. According to a witness the accused had caught hold of the deceased, the latter was watching play of "Viti-Dandu" and was seen smoking. Thereafter he went away followed by one Ganpat. A dead body was noticed by one Babu Mahadu while returning home, on a footpath leading to Nagaon village.

The accused was committed to Sessions by Mr. K. B. Pattekar, First Class Magistrate of Bhiwandi, who was examined in the Sessions Court in connection with the alleged confession by the accused.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay inspected the Bombay District Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with Sir Nowroji and Lady Saklatvala at the Taj Mahal Hotel and afterwards attended the Gala in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund on Saturday.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound 'plane due to arrive Karachi on the 14th instant has been delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails which are due to be received in Bombay G. P. O. on the 15th instant will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G. P. O. at 3-30 p.m. on the 16th April, 1935 in the ordinary course.

The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Dn. and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below:— Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours on the 16th April, 1935. Registered correspondence 11 hours on the 16th April, 1935.

PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution are acknowledged:—

The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Rs. 2,000; A relative, in pious memory of the late Bai Nawazbai Maneckjee Workingboxwalla Rs. 250; Mrs. Tehmina Jehangir Mehta, through the "Kaiser-I-Hind" Rs. 165; Anonymous Rs. 140; Mrs. Bhikhaijee Framjee Billa, in pious memory of her mother, the late Mrs. Ruttonbai Kaikhshru Engineer Rs. 101; Bai Bhikhaijee Framjee Billa, in pious memory of her father, late Dr. Kaikhshru Sorabjee Engineer Rs. 101; Mr. N. F. Batliwala, for comforts to the patients of the hospital Rs. 60; Mr. C. Dorabjee Panday, for current expenses from March to July 1934 Rs. 50; Including sums less than Rs. 50 the total of sums received upto 13th inst. is Rs. 3,120.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON FISHER GIRL

Thana Sanitary Officer Denies Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 14.

The statement of the accused was recorded after the case for the prosecution concluded with the examination of the investigating police officer yesterday, when the hearing was resumed before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, of the case in which Balkrishna Govind Chawan, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Thana Municipality, stands charged with having outraged the modesty of a fisher girl, Hiru Janu aged 14, in a public place at Thana on the morning of January 9 last.

Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. W. A. Rege for the defence.

Mr. Purshottam Vithoba Undir, Sub-Inspector of the Thana Town Police, giving evidence, stated that the accused was arrested at about 12 noon on January 18 and was released on bail. It was not a fact that witness was not going to entertain the complaint when first presented; but through intervention of Bhaushet (Mr P. M Lombar) witness entertained it.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he had no friendship with Bhaushet but at times witness went to him for his private work. There were no ill-feelings between witness and the accused. The diary of the accused showed that he had not gone to the side of the alleged offence that day.

The accused, denying the charge, stated that he was falsely implicated by the complainant and her relatives. It was false that the complainant father had gone to Bombay on the day of the alleged offence. Lala and Janka were falsely implicating the accused They were under the thumb of Bhaushet.

On January 9 last he, continued, the accused did not go to the market side. The accused's impression was that the investigating officer, who belonged to the complainant's caste, had helped the girl. The prosecution witnesses who had "conspired" against him, gave evidence which was inconsistent, false and improbable.

The accused added that he was married and had three children. He lived with his family at Thana.

The hearing was adjourned to April 18 for defence evidence.

PENALTY OF POVERTY

Woman's Dying Declaration

"That she had five children and thinking that one more child would add to her poverty and privation, resorted to miscarriage as she did not want the delivery of one more child" was the sensational dying declarations of a Parsi woman Jerbai Anklesaria as revealed by police enquiries.

The woman, it is alleged, fainted on the table on Sunday last (April 7), as a sequel to the application of a douche.

She was removed to the Parsi General Hospital where she died on Thursday. Before she died the police were informed and the dying declaration was recorded before an honorary Magistrate.

Inquiries made by the Resident Medical Officer showed that the woman was removed to the Hospital by a private medical practitioner on April 7, as it appeared that she was suffering from fits.

Her dying declaration revealed that she was in a state of pregnancy for the past three months. Her husband was abroad in Africa and her means of livelihood were slender.

To add to those worries, she had five children to maintain. Thinking that one more child would add to her worries the deceased, it is alleged, approached the medical practitioner on April 4 and asked him to cause miscarriage.

Some mixtures and injections, the woman alleged, proved abortive and douche had to be applied. When douche was applied, she fainted on the table on which she was placed.

As a result of her fainting, she was removed to the Parsi General Hospital where her dying declaration was recorded by the Police on Thursday. She died on the same day.

The body was disposed of on Sunday after the post mortem examination was over.

Inquest will be held over the body on Monday (to-day).

The age of the deceased is stated to about 27.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Indian Insurance

The February issue of Indian Insurance Magazine, contains important articles which ought to be carefully read by everyone interested in insurance.

In these days when technical equipment forms fifty per cent of all modern business, it is essential that every one connected with insurance business should be sound in that particular branch.

The speech of Mr. John S. Thompson on "Life Insurance in Economic Crises" gives the readers a clear insight into the important features of a business which is always an asset to any nation and rarely a liability.

The article on "Life Insurance in India" by Mr. S. V. Sanzgiri is a thought-provoking one. The writer quotes a mass of facts and figures and sets out clearly the place of insurance in Indian business world. The statistics furnished by him are not only educative, but should prove of a great value to any one who has the slightest interest in his country's economics. Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, the Editor, has taken great pains in maintaining the high standard of the magazine and its progress is assured as an authentic informative monthly publication on all insurance affairs.

Tramways And The Public

Anent the two letters which appeared in the "Chronicle" of Saturday about our tramway service, the management of the B. E. S. and T. Company desire it to be understood that it is not possible for them to take action on broad general statements. If there is any grievance, for instance, about delay in tram service, as pointed out by the "Daily Passenger," it would be better to write to the General Traffic Manager, B. E. S. and T. Company giving number of the car, route, and the number of the conductors. The attention of the inspectors when they came for inspection of tickets should also be drawn and if all these references are made in the complaint, it would facilitate enquiries and removal of grievance. In regard to the delays in the service the Company states that from observations made daily at important traffic stages, the tramway service is adequate for present requirements. From the company's point of view the traffic fluctuates daily owing to the transfer system under which it works. Besides, the delays are caused by vehicular traffic at certain junctions owing to the number of motor cars which have increased recently in the city. Any specific instance of delay or complaint to which attention of the Company is drawn, would therefore facilitate enquiry.

HUMANITARIAN DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

In response to the appeal of the President of the Bombay Humanitarian League to celebrate 16th April as the All India Humanitarian Day,"—that day being Anniversary of Lord Mahavir,—we have received a good response from sister institutions all over India. The following institutions have informed us of their keenness to celebrate that pious day and make it a great success:— Cattle Improvement Association, Poona; Shree Sujana Samajam Annkapalle; Ahimsa Pracharak Sangham, Vizianagram; The Travancore Humanitarian Society: Travancore; Shri Gamya Seva Sadan, Kerala; Shree Mehsana Panjarapole Sanstha, The South Indian Humanitarian League, Madras; Palanpur Jain Yuval Mandal, Cambay; Shri Gogras Gojivdan Mandal, Shri Gogras Bhiksha, Dombivali; The Gujarat Daya Pracharani Mandal, Shri Daya Pracharini Maha Mandal, Ahmedabad; The Sind Humanitarian League, Karachi; Vervada Prani Rakshah Mandal etc.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TREMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 50
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

	Arrivals H. M
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 30
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail (on Saturdays)	8 35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central	
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	H. M.
*On Saturday only Passengers going to Europe	8 50

STABBING IN CITY STREET

Man Succumbs To Injuries: Assault Due To Love Affair?

Rabish-bin-Oboid, while walking along Nagadevi Street, Bombay, on Saturday night, was stabbed in the chest with a knife. He was immediately rushed to the G. T. Hospital, by one of his friends, but died in the hospital on Sunday morning.

The Pydhoni Police, after making inquiries in this connection, have arrested Bin Ali alias Islam, who, they suspect, had stabbed Rabish. The motive of the assault has been alleged to be some love affair.

BANDRA ELECTION DISPUTE

Mr. V. T. Joshi's Petition Allowed To Be Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 14.

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge of Thana, permitted yesterday Mr. Vasudeo Trimbak Joshi to withdraw his election petition filed against the Bandra Municipality, (through its Chief Officer), Dr. Leander Roderigues, Mrs. Annie Eugene D'Almeida, Mr. R. S. Bulsara, the three successful candidates, and a dozen others, for holding an inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices or in the alternative to amend the result after proper scrutiny of votes at the triennial elections held on November 3 last.

The Assistant Judge in passing orders permitted the petition to be withdrawn. There was no order as to costs. The opponents 3 and 14 to 17 had not appeared personally and their pleader said that he had no instructions. As the other parties had all agreed, they should bear their own costs.

SHREE DELHI GUJARATI SAMAJ

Annual Prize Distribution

(From A Correspondent).

The Delhi Gujrati Samaj recently celebrated their annual prize distribution ceremony relating to their Gujrati Gnanodaya School at 10 Bag Divar, under the presidentship of Mr. Ishwarlal Hiralal Desai, Superintendent, Commerce Department, Government of India.

The programme included the presentation of an address to Dr. Manjulal J. Dave, for his meritorious services to the cause of Gujrati, English and French literature and his keen interest in the progress of local Gujrati education.

The function was equally enlivened by various dialogues of girls and boys in Gujrati, Hindi and English which were highly appreciated by those present. The function terminated after the distribution of sweets and prizes to the students.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Love Blooms Again for the Singing Sweetheart of "She Loves Me Not"

Adolph Zukor presents
"Here is my Heart"
BING CROSBY
KITTY CARLISLE
Hear Bing sing the song hits of the New Year
"Love is Just Around the Corner"
"With Every Breath I Take"
"It's June in January"
Also
A PARAMOUNT CARTOON
IN FULL COLOURS.

PAVLOVA'S
Tribute to
UDAY SHANKAR
"He is endowed with the most perfect body that I have seen in men. He is a born Dancer."
ONE WEEK ONLY
FROM SATURDAY NEXT
NEW CREATIONS OF THIS SEASON
After His Second Triumphant Tour Of Europe And America.
UDAY SHANKAR
And his Company of Dancers and Musicians.
Spectacular Dance-dramas based on the Marvellous "Kathakali" classical Technique:
"Shiva Parvati Nrittya Dvandva", "Ras Leela",
"Nirasha", "Kartikeya", "Dev Sevika", "Lanka Dahan", etc.
Popular Rates: Rs. 5-12, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1-2
All Seats can be booked in advance except Gallery at Re. 1-2
Daily One Show. Saturday, Sunday and Mon. (holidays) and Thursday 25th at 6-30 p.m.
Tuesday 23rd, Wednesday 24th and Friday 26th at 10 p.m.
Plans Open At The Theatre
THE EXCELSIOR
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1935

CONGRESS AND ASSEMBLY

Presiding over a public meeting in Bombay on the last day of the National Week, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, took the opportunity to review the achievements of the Party during the first session of the House. He pointed out how in the beginning many in the country had felt diffident about the Party's work but how it gradually won the appreciation and co-operation of several other parties, including the Muslim group, on several occasions, so that the united parties could inflict a number of decisive defeats on Government. The general nature of the Congress Party's work, as Mr. Desai described it, was, not to offer opposition indiscriminately for opposition sake, but to press the view point and interests of the poor people upon the Government, who have been sadly ignoring them all these years. Such work could not but elicit the appreciation and co-operation of earnest workers in other parties. It will continue to do so in the future so long as the poor man's viewpoint is in no way compromised in the attempt to secure Government's support to it.

The Lesson

The achievements of the Congress in the Assembly have been before the country all these days and do not need any special publicity, though it may be necessary to bring them to the notice of the illiterate people in the villages, who could not have read anything about them in the newspapers. It is, however, necessary for all to consider and realise the limitations of those achievements. In this connection it is worthwhile asking to what extent they have affected Government. It is said that the Congress Party in the Assembly has exposed the present system of Government in its true colours, as being reactionary, autocratic and irresponsive. That is quite true. For Government often attempted to show to the world in the past that they had considerable support from the Assembly and by implication from the public. But that plea cannot be urged any longer. However, not many in this country had any illusions about the real nature of the present system of Government and the country's main concern has been how to make the Government responsible to the people. How far has the Congress party in the Assembly succeeded in this respect? The Viceroy's certification of the Finance Bill in its original form is proof positive of the fact Government continue to be as defiant of public opinion as ever. The lesson to be drawn from this fact is, not to depreciate the value of Council work,—and we take this opportunity of congratulating the Congress Party and its leader on the splendid account they have given of themselves in the Assembly—but to appreciate the limitations of that work and to realise that a vote in the legislature is really effective only to the extent it is backed by organisation and strength in the country and that without this backing Council victories are only academic and sterile.

Work Among The People

This profound truth needs to be taken to heart by the Congress representatives in the Assembly, who are now back to their constituencies. They are now free to build up that organised strength in the country which is but reflected in the Assembly and which alone can affect Government. Such strength is best developed by means of the constructive programme which the Congress has adopted but which, unfortunately, has not so far received the attention it deserves. Reports of the National Week activities show that in many parts of the country the Congress organisation is far from what it ought to be or could be. Congress leaders, including those who are now back from the Assembly, should bestir themselves and make the Congress once more strong enough to be respected by Government. Everybody admits that Swaraj is not to be won merely by Council debates but by appropriate mass action at the appropriate time. But what everybody does not realise is that mass action is impossible unless the people are well organised and have implicit faith in the leaders and that the people cannot be organised and have the requisite faith in the leaders unless they earnestly and selflessly work with them and for them, as leaders like Gandhiji and Mr. Vallabhbhai are working at present.

Vicissitudes Of Silver

The sudden rise in the official purchase price of silver by the Government of the United States, ordered by President Roosevelt, will offer a new fillip to the speculators in the white metal, which the intrinsic merits of that commodity do not demand. In accordance with the law already enacted by the Congress, the American Government is bound still to purchase heavy quantities of silver to make up the specified proportion of Silver in its Currency Reserves. With a guaranteed buyer like the United States, the market naturally must show a buoyancy that seemingly augurs well for the future of silver. The present increase in the official price in America will apply,—immediately at least,—to silver mined in the United States. And whether or not the expected reaction of an upward swing in silver prices follows all the world over because of this action, that particular measure would command general approval in the States, as being in harmony with the basic policy of the Administration to safeguard the interests of local industry. Whether however, this step implies a corresponding inflation, whether even the legislation now before Congress requiring the minting of silver coin, or the issue of silver certificates at 16:1 ratio, would bring about a degree of price improvement simply through inflation, are questions to which no simple and direct answers are possible. The world stocks of silver that could be dumped upon the market in response to a rising price are, though limited, in excess of the requirements of the American Government. And, long before silver-using countries like China are depleted of all their mobile silver stocks in response to this action by the United States, the former would insist upon an international agreement and control, which would adequately safeguard their own local currency,—and, incidentally, their own local economy. Bimetallism with silver and gold functioning as currency media on a fixed stable basis, all the world over, is a yet distant prospect, which is rendered more than doubtful by the ingrained hostility of Gold Standard countries towards this rapidly depreciated metal. For the maintenance of the gold and silver ratio, as American silver interests seem to desire, is not a matter which the United States could settle off their own bat alone. And so long as this likelihood of the present and pre-depression Gold Standard countries refusing to co-operate in this campaign for the rehabilitation of silver,—which would benefit American capital and labour disproportionately at the expense of other countries,—remains, we feel sceptic about the final goal of such measures being accomplished.

An Object-Lesson

Sardar Vallabhbhai's plague relief work in Borsad has won deserved praise from Gandhiji. It is indeed an object lesson to all concerned, particularly to the local officials. Not the least important part of the work is improving the general sanitation of the villages affected. As Gandhiji describes it: "One by one, he is cleaning the infected villages. He is bringing people out of their dark houses and inducing them to live in the open in their fields while he is opening the roofs and letting in light, sunshine and air, removing debris, clearing out filth, disinfecting insanitary places and destroying vermin." One would like to know to what extent officials are co-operating with him. Reports say that they are moving about from place to place but do little real relief work. It is said that the Asst. Director of Public Health has kept his headquarters at Anand. It should preferably have been at Borsad when he could give more and prompter relief.

THE KENYA MENACE

Scandalous Racial Discrimination Against Indians

(By K. Venugopal Rao)

Kenya is the breeding ground of uncompromising land jealousies such as are born of short-sighted racial attitudes. Since the opening up of East Africa, white colonisation claimed special privileges and advantages which were granted as freely as they were demanded. In the interests of his colonial advancement, the white man was allowed to consume more valuable fat of the land so that he could rise to a high level of superiority, rendered unattainable to the African and the Indian. As a colonial adventurer, he knew that to create a landed reserve of his own in the most fruitful part of Kenya, was to possess a backbone far stronger than the ill-fated African and Indian could at all develop. The conferment of this special favour on the white man necessitated the displacement of the African from his age-long home. A Land Board of the Protectorate, which came into existence to provide reserves for the dislodged African, resolutely opposed "the passing of land into Indian hands," with the result the wedge of agrarian discontent of an exceptional nature was driven deep into the heart of the Indian. For his part, the African was none the happier for the reserves set apart for him, for the reason that his new land possessed none of the attractions of his old tribal property. Even otherwise being numerous and over-taxed besides, his movement out of the reserve was so encouraged and regulated by the Registration Certificate that he had either to become a labourer on a white farm or go to jail on a charge of vagrancy. Thus drained of able-bodied labour, poor were the means of support to be derived from the reserves, the existence inside which became thoroughly insecure on account of "the Barth Judgment" which declared all land in the Colony as Crown-land. At a stroke, this judicial decree cancelled the cherished land rights of the African and reduced him to the level of a tenant-at-will of the Government.

Sop To Indians

This unfair arrangement of landed interests is responsible for the insecurity of Indian life in the Colony. For lack of landed vitality, the Indian is too weak to influence the administration in his favour. A neglected citizen such as he is, he is unable to help being deprived of every vestige of his staying power. Thus situated, he has always fought his political battles on "the land" front. As a result of his insistent clamour and the counter-efforts of the white coloniser, who has always sternly opposed the creation of Indian land-ownership, land has loomed large on the political horizon of Kenya. A year or two before Major Ormsby Gore paid an official visit to the colony to redress the grievances of the people, the Indian demand for land assumed such compelling proportions, that the Economic Commission presided over by Lord Delamere, the unyielding protagonist of a pure White Kenya Colony, recommended that grants of land in the lowlands be made to the Indian. Even if Indians were available to take advantage of this barren concession regardless of the system of racial reservation of land, agricultural occupation of this land proved extremely unprofitable and unavailing too, for the reason that the soil was entirely devoid of cultivable properties and the guarantees demanded from the Indian were very ill-liberal. There was not the least chance of the Government giving him the necessary financial and technical assistance in view of the fact that his guardian had sent an invitation to the Government of India. Asking the latter to undertake the obligation of the survey and settlement of the lowlands.

(To Be Continued)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Latest Diplomatic Conversations Have Raised The International Prestige Of Russia. But The Soviet Republic May Be Powerless In Reducing Armaments In Europe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, April 6.
(By Air Mail.)

During the current week all first class politics have been driven behind the scene as a lot of manoeuvring and secret negotiations have become necessary owing to the European situation. In the meanwhile public interest is kept up by Jubilee preparations, by the thirty miles per hour motor speed regulation, by one or two mystery murders and by the fluctuations in the finance world created by the collapse of Belgium's gold power or by the scandal of the Pepper Pool in the London Market.

Opposition To Jubilee Celebrations

The Jubilee preparations are going along the usual lines. Every morning there is, however, some mild sensation in the shape of news from the provinces where here and there some radically-minded Labour majorities on the local Councils are refusing to sanction moneys for the Jubilee Celebrations. The Communist Party, I understand, is arranging to organise a direct opposition to the Celebrations. On the other hand, the local newspapers have already started publishing great accounts of the wonderful silk and gold embroideries, of rich gems and jewellery and the extravagant arrangements in London of the Indian Princes and Princesses who are coming here soon to participate in the Celebrations. The National Government itself is bent upon making the Celebrations a display of Britain's great power and prosperity in the hope that such spectacular demonstration may persuade the British electorate to return the Government to power at the next general election.

Will Macdonald Retire?

Grave political events are set behind the curtain and Tory members of the Cabinet are very earnestly engaged in discovering tactics for sending Mr. MacDonald out of all Governmental power. It is now doubtful if he would be trusted even with the Viceroyalty of India. His retirement from the office of the Prime Minister soon after the Jubilee Celebrations and before the final passing of the Finance Bill of 1935 is now as good as certain. Between now and the general election, Mr. Baldwin will act as the stop-gap Prime Minister of England, when the true blue Tories will give him a short trial to see how he behaves. However, it is pretty certain that if another National Government is returned to power it will be under some more virile Prime Minister other than Mr. Stanley Baldwin. There will be some indication in the reshuffling of the Cabinet, when, with Mr. MacDonald, two or three other Ministers will also give up their present positions in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George will be considerably sought after as, it is believed, his presence in the Cabinet just before the general election may help in deceiving the electors. Also with the war clouds hanging over the horizon, Mr. Lloyd George as the British hero of the last War may be a kind of consolation to the British public if he is a part of the National Government.

Calculations are, therefore, going on behind the scene as to whether Mr. Lloyd George's entry into the Cabinet will help the Tories at the general election or will lead to a future split in the Conservative Party. If he is not wanted it will be easy for the present Cabinet to shower ridicule upon him when he makes a report on his much boosted New Deal, which, after all, is the Welsh Wizard's old game of seeking power. His recent speech at Newcastle was a typical example of Lloyd Georgian humbug and the artificial popularity worked up for him. He drew romantic pictures at Newcastle about the destruction of the shipping industry of Jarrow, South Shields and Newcastle, but the practical scheme that he propounded was for creating new agricultural areas and for settling half a million unemployed workers on large or small holdings of land. If Britain increases her agricutural products there would naturally be so much less food to bring in the country from abroad, and there will also be so much less British manufactured goods leaving the country. Mr. Lloyd George's Newcastle speech was intended to be a dramatic boost and not to be a feat of reason or of honest and local politics. These are the intrigues at the present

(Continued on page 12).

Frankly Speaking

RAJEN BABU'S PUNJAB TOUR.

The breakdown in the health of Babu Rajendra Prasad owing to an attack of his old complaint, had caused widespread anxiety in the country and the news, therefore, that he has practically recovered, although he needs rest, will be received with a general feeling of relief. But we deeply regret that, owing to the breakdown, the Congress President has had to cancel his tour of the Punjab. The statement that he has issued refers to deplorable dissensions and divergences among Congressmen. The position may not be despairing, but, as Rajen Babu points out, people engaged in the work of National emancipation cannot, and must not, afford the dubious luxury of petty domestic bickerings. We hope Punjab Congressmen will respond to Rajen Babu's appeal. We also hope the Congress President's tour in the Punjab has been cancelled temporarily and that he will fulfil the Punjab engagements at the earliest possible opportunity. For, his tour in that Province is bound to prove substantially fruitful.

A WISE BUREAUCRAT.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur in Bihar is an Englishman and a member of the I.C.S. But he seems to be endowned with commonsense and imagination, qualities that are remarkable for being rare in prestige-ridden bureaucracy. On representations being made to him by Sjt. K. V. Sahay, a Congress leader, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Marwood, is reported by our Patna correspondent to have issued a circular that no co-ercion should be used in collecting money for the Silver Jubilee Funds. We congratulate Mr. Marwood on his realising that contributions raised through official pressure will defeat the very moral object which the bureaucracy at least professes. And we wish his brother officers throughout the country followed Mr. Marwood's lead without necessarily waiting for representations from public leaders.

IMPERIAL STRATEGY

In his criticism of the Finance Bill Mr. Shantidas Askuran severely condemned the heavy military expenditure and the slow pace of Indianisation. Referring to the decision of the Government of India about a decade ago to recommend, as a measure of retrenchment, a reduction of British troops in India by four battalions and two cavalry regiments, Mr. Shantidas quoted an interesting excerpt on the subject from the diary of Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of Imperial General Staff. Sir Henry, who strongly disapproved of the recommendation, says therein: "Montagu and Chelmsford had set up a Council with a lot of natives on it and have lost control and now they dare not impose the extra taxation necessary. The same Council will before long refuse to allow Indian native troops to serve outside India! And then?" Sir Henry, despite his contempt for 'natives,' wanted Indian troops to serve outside India because India's defence was "interwoven in imperial strategy"; but he wanted India to pay for the imperial strategy even with extra taxation. And he was wrathful that the Indian legislature with "a lot of Natives on it" stood in his way. Since then retrenchment in the Indian Army has been a mere show. Evidently imperial strategy forbids any real retrenchment.

SHAFI DAUDI WARNS GOVT.!

As befits the sane, sober and responsible patriotism of the Muslim Conference, Moulvi Shafi Daudi, M. L. A., a worthy Muslim leader of a worthier organisation, has issued a cautiously worded criticism of the Government's attitude towards the demand for inquiry into the Karachi firing. We are quite delighted to read: "I have done my best to impress upon the authorities in the Government of India not to fail in their duty to find out the truth of the matter." And we deeply regret that the influential intervention of such a friendly personality should have been treated with the reverse of respect. But what alarms us is Moulvi Shafi Daudi's portentious warning: "I have no doubt, it will create serious repercussions in the country and Government will have to rue the day". What severe and harsh punishment does he intend inflicting on Government for defying the public demand and, worse still, for slighting Moulvi Shafi Daudi?

THE BOMBAY STANDARD

We have great pleasure in welcoming a new addition to Bombay journals. The "Bombay Standard" made its first appearance yesterday as a Sunday weekly under the capable and efficient editorship of Mr. K. Srinavasan who is well-known to newspaper readers in Bombay and whose name is a guarantee that the paper will be inspired by high patriotism and resolute nationalism in its policy. As our contemporary says in introducing itself. "In the spread of newer ideals and in the fostering of the Renaissance spirit, the Nationalist Press in India has borne a notable part. In that great work the "Standard" will henceforward be a sharer... ...Service demands strength. The Standard is pledged to service. May it have the strength, the strength to serve in joy." We sincerely say "Amen" and we wish our new contemporary a long and prosperous life of distinguished service.

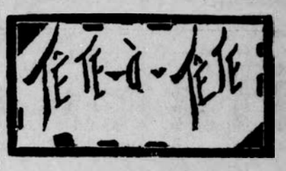
-PRESS VIEWS-

Disciplinary Action

The fact remains that the views contained in the memorandum were the views of at least four members of the Civil Service, that those members did express those views with a view to their being adopted by the Bengal Civil Service Association as its views, and that the Bengal Civil Service Association having declined to adopt those views as its own, steps were taken, no matter by whom, to have those views published in the hospitable columns of the Morning Post" and in order to strengthen the hands of Mr. Churchill. Is it wrong to assert that if officials, who were not members of the Civil Service, had been involved in this matter the Government would have held a searching inquiry into the whole affair and would have taken deterrent action against the persons concerned? We put it to the Government of India that the fact that the officials concerned in this matter are members of the Civil Service some of them holding responsible offices in the administration, makes it not less but more necessary for them to take stringent action both for the maintenance of discipline and to prevent a repetition of the mischief.—"Tribune."

Karachi Tragedy

If the shooting at Karachi was an unfortunate tragedy the developments which have followed it have not been quite happy. Government have obstinately refused to accede to the demand for a public enquiry. In no civilized country could a tragedy of this magnitude pass without a searching scrutiny. But which Civilized Country has got such an unresponsive Government as India has? Having once taken a decision Government are sticking to it wrongly not rightly. The enquiry was not merely to locate the responsibility for the blame. The various speeches made by Government members and finally the Communique make it clear beyond doubt that the local officials had blundered and culpably blundered in the way in which they at first allowed the rabble to gather and later the way in which they dispersed it.—"Bombay Standard."



DEMOCRATIC SWARAJISTS

To Be—Or Not To Be
—Headlines.

As a matter of fact, they have decided to be as they were.

* * * *

Mr. Kelkar's resignation, which has not been accepted, has, however, done one noteworthy service. It enabled Dr. Moonje to emerge again.

* * * *

"The authorities state definitely that the Khyber Pass is open to traffic" says a Peshawar message.

We have no doubt about it. But why the emphasis?

* * * *

Says Moulvi Shafi Daudi: "I have done my best to impress upon the authorities in the Government of India not to fail in their duty to find out the truth of the matter" (the Karachi firing).

We simply refuse to believe it. Moulvi Saheb is unduly modest about his "best." And he is most unfair to his powers of impressing the authorities in the Government of India.

* * * *

Mr. Satyamurti wants Lord Erskine to dissolve the Bobbili ministry as "it had lost the confidence of the electorate."

But that's all the more reason why Lord Erskine shouldn't.

* * * *

Our London correspondent says that Moscow's "methods of international politics have a devastating logic and an overpowering sincerity."

That clearly proves the violence of Bolshevik methods.

* * * *

"What" asks Mr. Fennel Brockway, "will the Indian people think of Stalin's tribute to British Imperialism?"

To confess the truth, quite amusing.

* * * *

Communal Award's Stability
—"Statesman."

It ought to be 'stablity.'

* * * *

The Aligarh correspondent of the "Statesman" reports, in connection with the Nawab of Bhopal's resignation, that "the Aga Khan's candidature is strongly favoured."

Not a bad idea. Disappointed in the desire to rule over a part of Indian territory, the Right Honourable His Highness is entitled to some consolatory alternative. And what is more handy and easier to dispose of than rulership over the spiritual and intellectual destinies of "the only hope" (Hear, hear) of the Muslim world?

* * * *

But the Aga Khan's candidature, to say nothing of its being "strongly favoured," has come as a surprise! We wonder where our confrere got the news unless it be the same reliable source wherefrom he gathers that Nawab Ismail Khan "has not yet decided whether to contest the election or not", although the Nawab has been formally in the field much earlier than Doctor Ziauddin.

* * * *

Anyway we gratefully welcome the Aligarh correspondent of the "Statesman" and his contributions because they help us to understand what—and particularly why and how—it is all about.

* * * *

A weekly paper publishes a picture of Mr. Jinnah under the caption "Now Here Now There Finally No Where."

Our junior colleague suggests to our contemporary to favour Sir Cowasji Jehangir next week, with the introduction "Neither Here Nor There But Finally Elsewhere."

* * * *

WOMEN'S RENAISSANCE IN INDIA
—Press Headline.

Oh, Help!

* * * *

Film Producer: "Now scream 'Oh! Oh! Oh!'"

Film-star (an ex-telephone operator): "Double-O. Oh!"

Hitler's Terms To Join "European Concert"

Attack On Provisions Of Eastern Pact

LENGTHY COMMUNIQUE

"Contradictory" Clauses, No Guarantee Of Peace

Giving his consent to join the Eastern European Pact, according to a Reuter's cable, Herr Hitler lost no time in issuing a lengthy communique making the position of his Government clear.

"SELF-CONTRADICTORY" CLAUSES.

The Communique points out that government see no element of peace in the "self-contradictory" military clauses of the Pact and that they would not sign any agreement where such "obligations" are an essential part.

FULL TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

BERLIN, April 13.

The Government's attitude towards the Eastern Pact is set forth in a long communique.

The communique states that Herr Hitler told Sir J. Simon and Capt. Eden in Berlin that Germany regretted her inability to join the Eastern Pact in the form proposed, but was ready to approve such collective pact for security if it was made up on mutual and general non-aggression obligations and arbitration and if it provided consultative procedure in case of disturbance to peace.

AGGRESSOR'S IDENTITY

Herr Hitler emphasised difficulty in clearly establishing the identity of the aggressor and declared Government's readiness to join in general measures not supporting such aggressor.

The communique says, Government still adheres to this.

During discussions, Herr Hitler declared that Government was unable to accept the pact proposal which, either for all, or individually, should contain more or less obligations of automatic military assistance.

"CONTRADICTORY"

The communique says that the Government sees no element for maintaining peace in it, but rather contrary. It recalls that soon after assuming power Government desired to conclude non-aggression pacts with the neighbouring states. The Government was unable to join the pact containing military obligations which appear in the existing bilateral, multilateral military agreements, but this will not prevent Germany concluding non-aggression pacts.

The communique contends that obligations of military assistance as supplement to non-aggression pacts or such which exclude violence are in themselves contradictory. Either one believes in voluntarily taking over obligations or one does not.

OBLIGATIONS GALORE.

If one believes in voluntarily taking over obligations, then there will be no necessity for such military arrangements but, if there is a doubt of the sincere intention to live up to non-aggression obligations, then such doubts will also be justified. If it is possible that wars may arise from non-aggression pacts, it is just as possible that aggressive action may arise from defensive mutual assistance pacts, but German Government expresses the opinion that it is a much longer way from non-aggression pacts to a forcible breach of peace than from defensive military obligations to the offensive.

In this development of military alliances in Europe, German Government does not see any element of collective peaceful development not even guarantee of peace. It is therefore not in a position to sign pacts of which such obligations are an essential part.—Reuter.

"ABSOLUTE SOLIDARITY"

Three Powers reached a definite agreement on certain important points while on the others, Powers were drawn closer together and it is arranged to continue discussions at a later date.

The impression that there is definite harmony among the Three Powers was evident among French observers after the afternoon's conference.

NOT STANDING ALOOF.

Replying to a suggestion that Britain might be standing aloof M. Laval declared "There is absolute solidarity with Britain."

As to-day's discussion of the Air Pact, it is understood that France favoured the immediate conclusion of the understandings arrived at between Britain, France and Italy. The British viewpoint was that, all subjects mentioned in the London Communique must be dealt with together. The French then suggested the conclusion of Three Power Pacts with machinery by which other interested powers could come in soon as the projects laid down in London on February 3 are complete.

HUNGARIAN REARMAMENT.

It is understood, there was much discussion in the afternoon on the communication from the 'Little Entente' containing certain conditions in regard to Hungarian rearmament as a result of which it is expected there will be some difficulty in regard to the agreement on the proposal for rearming Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria.

Other outstanding questions dealt with, it is believed, included the return of Germany to the League and the limitation of armaments.

NO BRITISH COMMUNIQUE YET

Contrary to expectation, no British communique was issued to-night as it was decided to keep all information until the final communique to-morrow. But it is learned that the conference now has finished discussions of all subjects in the London communique and a number of other matters of which details have not yet been revealed.

British circles are greatly satisfied with the results.—Reuter.

LITTLE ENTENTE'S POSITION

The communication which the 'Little Entente' is understood to have made at the conference in regard to the Hungarian rearmament, it is believed, is not likely to be acceptable to Hungary.

It is understood, it refers to the fact that there can be no rearmament whilst Hungary contemplates frontier revision.

TO PREPARE TEXT OF AGREEMENT

STRESA, April 13.

A communique states that the delegations will meet again at ten to-morrow morning to arrange the text agreed on the various points. These texts are the expression of the spirit of cordiality and collaboration expressed at the Conference.

The Communique adds that the Conference sat from 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. to-day. All points contemplated in the London Protocol were covered in the discussions as also various other points.—Reuter.

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HYDERABAD v. SALVAGE Co.

Judgment In Suit Claiming Millions Will Be Delivered In May

GENOA, April 13.

Action for return or destruction of several million rupees has been startid by State of Hyderabad, Waterlow and Sons and Commercial Union Insurance Company, London against Sorina Salvage Company. The notes were salvaged by "Artiglio" from ship "Egypt" and bear only one signature instead of two and therefore worthless.

It is alleged the defendants are selling and distributing the notes as souvenirs for charity purposes to which Hyderabad objects.

The defendant is willing to surrender the unsold rupees to Hyderabad, but demands payment of 700,000 lire for the costs incurred by "Artiglio" in raising them from the sea.

Hyderabad rejected the demand.

Judgment is expected in the middle of May.—Reuter's Special.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR T. B. STUDY IN ROME

Applications Invited For Six Selections Before June

NEW DELHI, April 13.

"The Italian Fascist National Federation against Tuberculosis places at the disposal of the International Union against Tuberculosis six scholarships at the 'Carlo Forlanini' Institute in Rome, says a Press Communique issued by the King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund.

CONDITIONS OF SCHOLARSHIP

The conditions submitted for the scholarships are as follows:—

These competitive scholarships, of a value of 3,000 liras respectively, plus board and lodging, are intended to enable foreign medical practitioners to stay at the 'Carlo Forlanini' Institute in Rome for the purpose of following a course of studies. This stage of eight months will correspond with the academic year (from November 15th to July 15th) including the usual holiday periods.

NO SCOPE FOR LICENTIATES

The scholars will reside at the Institute. The scholarships will preferably be awarded to young physicians holding a good medical qualification and who are already familiar with tuberculosis problems and who wish to improve their knowledge of this branch of medicne. Licentiates need not apply.

The kind of work undertaken at the Institute will be subject to an agreement between the Director of the Institute and the candidate.

The publication expenses resulting from this work may be defrayed partly or entirely by the Institute.

APPLY BEFORE JUNE 1

The names of candidates, accompanied by particulars as to their age, qualifications, and professional experience, must be forwarded to the Organising Secretary, King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund, Indian Red Cross Society, "Sherwood", Simla, W. C., so as to reach him knot later than the 1st June, 1934.—United Press.

LICENSES FOR SWEDISH MUNITION FIRMS

STOCKHOLM, April 13.

Both chambers of the "Riksdag" agreed to the Government proposal that munitions firms must be licensed after 1937.—Reuter.

Arrested For Alleged Assault

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 14.

Laxman Babu Satav, an employee of Messrs. Brandon and Co.'s Refreshment Rooms at the Poona Station, was produced in the court of Mr. Fernandez, City Magistrate, yesterday morning. It is alleged that Laxman, on the afternoon of Monday (8th instant) at the time of the departure of the Poona Express for Bombay, hurled an aerated water bottle at Govind Agarwal, a servant of the railway sweetmeat contractor. The incident is alleged to have taken place on the Railway platform.

HINDI 'VARSITY FOR INDORE

H. H. Holker Gives Sympathetic Hearing To Deputation

INDORE, April 14

A deputation of the proposed Hindi University, Indore, recently waited on His Highness the Maharaja Holker. The deputation was composed of Mr. C A Dobson Mr J D L Arathoon, Rai Bahadur Dr. S H Pandit, Seth Lalchand B Shethi and Mr. J P Singhal. Mr. Dobson led the deputation.

His Highness gave the deputation a sympathetic hearing. He expressed keen interest in the proposed University which, it was urged by the deputation would provide a comparatively inexpensive means of mass education. His Highness assured the deputation that he would give his best consideration to the scheme on receiving a report from his Government.—United Press.

FATHER OF HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM

Benares Celebrates 180th Birthday Of Dr. Hahnemann

BENARES (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the Benares Homeopathic Medical College 180th birthday anniversary of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the father of Homeopathic system of healing art, was celebrated in the Vivekanand Bani Bhavan, under the presidentship of Principal B. Sanjiva Rao. Most of the leading doctors, lovers of homeopathy and the gentry of the town were present on the occasion.—United Press.

MENINGITIS WIPES OUT ENTIRE FAMILY

Four Children Dead And Mother In Jaws Of Death

GUJRAT (Punjab) April 14

Meningitis has practically wiped out the family of a Muslim tailor, who lost his two sons and two daughters in tragic succession. His wife is now in the jaws of death.

The disease, is however confined to his house only in Gujrat.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PLANE CRASH CASUALTIES

KARACHI, April 14.

The Karachi airport was the scene of a serious aeroplane crash this evening resulting in the death of Mr. K. N. Smith, R. A. F. Flying Officer and serious injuries to R. A. F. Doctor J. D. Leahy.

It is stated that both of them are members of the Karachi aeroclub and were using the Club's de Havilland Gypsy Moth, equipped with night blind flying apparatus. Their machine crashed near the R. A. F. Officers' mess, and they were taken to hospital, where Mr. Smith succumbed to his injuries. Mr. Leahy is lying in a precarious condition.

Though the cause of the crash is not known, it is believed to have been caused by engine-trouble. Mr. Leahy was piloting the 'plane when the mishap took place.

It is understood that an enquiry will be held by Mr. J. H. Randall, Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Karachi.—A.P.

CENTRE SHIFTS TO GENEVA

GENEVA, April 14.

The centre of gravity of international politics has now shifted from Stresa to Geneva. The League Council will meet at 11 a.m. to-morrow to deal with the French appeal.

While the Stresa Conference has been careful not to confront the Council with any draft resolution dealing with Germany's action of March 16 it is understood that the three powers are agreed on the general lines such a resolution should follow, namely, that the Council should affirm the impossibility of admitting the violation of treaties as instrument of international policy express regret at the decision of the German Government taken on March 16 and establish committee of experts to examine the subject and submit proposals with regards to the best measures they ran take against a future violation and recommend the organisation of security through the adoption of pacts based on mutual assistance.—Reuter.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Formation Of Reception Committee At Indore

INDORE, April 14.

The next session of the Indian Science Congress will be held at Indore early in 1936. On the requisition of Miss Indirabai Bhagwat, Mr. F. R. Jackson, Mr. M. G. Salter, Dr. P. Basu, Lt.-Col. M. A. Nicholson and Col. J. R. Tyrell, a representative meeting was held at Yeshwant Club, Indore, Wazir-ud-dowlah Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna C.I.E., Prime Minister of Indore, presided.

The object of the meeting was to appoint a Reception Committee. It was the desire of the meeting that the Prime Minister should accept the chairmanship of the Committee, but he regretfully declined the offer owing to pressure of work. It was decided, therefore, to appoint Dr. P. Basu, Principal of the Holkar College and Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, as Chairman, subject to his consent.—United Press.

FIVE YEARS SCHEME OF EDUCATION

U. P. Co-op. Conference Asks For Govt. Grant

LUCKNOW, April 13

A number of important resolutions were passed at the 19th U P Co-operative Conference which was held at Oral.

The Conference asked the Government to give a sufficient annual grant to the co-operative union to carry on a five year scheme of compulsory adult education on an extensive scale among the members of the village societies and for undertaking village uplift work throughout the co-operative field.

It was further decided to encourage the formation of the non-credit societies and that Government should utilise as far as possible the co-operative agency in furtherance of rural reconstruction work in the province.

The Conference also decided to ask Government to extend support for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks in these provinces as was done in Madras.—United Press.

PLAGUE IN GUJERAT

Sanitary Work Done By Volunteers Of Satyagraha Chhavni

Leaflet No. 18 issued from the Satyagrah Chhamani Borsad over the signatures of Sjt. Gopaldas Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel describes the trouble taken by the volunteers in taking proper measures to get rid of plague which is working havoc in the districts, and the peoples' superstitious beliefs which hamper the work of sanitation in the plague-infected areas. Many persons believe the disease can only be cured by the entervention of godess Meldi, and efforts are made by interested parties to appease the goddess by votive offerings of goats, etc., instead of listening to the advice of the Mamlatdar of Borsad and Dr. Bhaskar Patil to take to inoculation.

In spite of all this opposition the volunteers are doing their best in several villages, such as in Anklav, Dabhasi, Bochasan, Pandoli, Palaj, Rangipura, Palaj, where sanitary measures, such as cleaning of streets, using disinfectants, etc. were taken.

Uniara Peasants Want Survey

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, (By Mail).

A touring representative went to Uniara on some personal business. There he met certain peasants by chance, who complained of their grievances remaining unredressed. "But since we could not report our troubles to proper authorities at Jaipur we do not know whether we shall have the survey in our place." Thus it is clear that they also want a survey to be made in their district.

ABOLISH CHIEF SECRETARY, COUNCIL AND FEDERAL HEADS

Dominance Of Kuala Lumpur No Less Real Than Fetters Of Singapore, Says Mr. F. A. S. McClelland

The following letter over the signature of Mr. F. A. S. McClelland of Somerton (Somerset), appeared in The "Malay Mail" of April 2nd:—

Sir,—It is now just on ten years since I left Malaya, so I am undeniably qualified for classification as one of the "Old Gang" and an "Armchair Critic." During these ten years, as for some time previously, there has been much talk and a little action connected with the decentralisation of the Administartion of the Federated Malay States.

It seems impossible to escape the conclusion that most of the talk has been aimed at the gallery and that the various Governors and others who have made pronouncements on the subject have on further acquaintance with the inherent difficulties of the subject of their too glib promises subsided into silence, with their projects still unfulfilled.

The reason for this surely is that all the proposed reforms have been superficial—the machine digests them and proceeds to function as before.

It must not be supposed that there does not exist a wide dislike of the over centralisation which has grown up, but this dislike is, in the main, inarticulate.

RESENTMENT

We have occasionally heard of "The Fetters of Singapore," but the resentment of the dominance of Kuala Lumpur is no less real though unexpressed. The States do not like being legislated for by aliens in race who are not resident in their State or in any intimate way connected with it.

A new High Commissioner has lately come to Malaya and these problems confront him. He has very wisely so far refrained from any specific promises with one important exception. He has assured the people of Kuala Lumpur that an officer of high rank will continue to represent him in "the Federal Capital." All schemes for devolution have envisaged the disappearance of the Chief Secretary and the assignment of this role to Mr. Shelley for the final "fade-out" does not seem to have been the success which was anticipated.

We have seen the "Resident-General" abolished, but the "Chief Secretary" did not noticeably differ from him. Now we are to have an officer of high rank and this new Presbyter will be again the old Priest writ large!

The Federation as it now exists has grown up and is certainly not the type of government originally intended for the Federated Malay States. The merger of the four States designed for the purpose of achieving some measure of similarity of government and to provide for the interchangeability of officers has become a Federation in which the essential entities of the States are in danger of disappearance.

It is generally conceded that any form of decentralisation to be effective must revert to a more individual form of State Government, though it is no doubt desirable to retain a large measure of uniformity. This may be achieved under Federation without the necessity of Fusion, and it will entail the stripping from the Federation of the undesirable accretions which have helped to convert Sir F. Swettenham's Federation into a Fusion.

The main elements which have resulted in this undesirable result have been.

A. The Resident-General or Chief Secretary, B. The Federal Council, and C. Executive Heads of Federal Departments.

SACK THE LOT

Now in my opinion real decentralisation can only be achieved by the fearless abolition of all these.

A. For the Chief Secretary I should substitute a Resident Conference which should sit frequently and occupy itself mainly with the harmonization of State Legislation and be the channel through which the High Commissioner should communicate with the State executives.

This conference should employ a Secretary who would "not" be a member of the Conference and who would be occupied in the performance of routine matters of correspondence with the High Commissioner and might be the administrative head of a Statistical Department for the F.M.S. He would not correspond with departmental heads or be an officer of high standing.

The Residents Conference would be of the nature of a "Cabinet" and its members would initiate legislation in their respective State Councils. It would consider proposals originating in the State Councils including amendments proposed and advise the High Commissioner thereon.

The Residents Conference would be in no sense an executive body. It would be a process in the administrative machine and consist of the Residents only.

B. The Federal Council. This Council would have no "raison d'etre" under the new system and would disappear.

C. Executive Heads of Federal Departments. Among the factors which have operated to reduce the States to uniformity and consequential political impotence, the excessive development of the Federal Departments has been one of the most powerful.

POWERFUL EXECUTIVES

At the outset these officials were intended to act in an advisory capacity, but with one exception all in the end became the heads of powerful executive departments. The exception was the Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

Had this department too been "federalised," as were the other departments, the State Governments would have had little real excuse for continued existence and the functions of the Residents (essential under the Treaties) would now become merely decorative.

This policy of giving these "advisers" complete control of their departments in the end stultifies itself, for we find that too much of their valuable time which should be given to their proper and highly skilled work is lost in the minutiae of departmental administration.

Only the Railway and the Post Office should remain as separated departments. These should possess and indeed have long done so separate clerical establishments and executive and administrative officers.

The budgets for the Railway and Post Office should be submitted to the Residents Conference, an allocation made as between the States and the resultant share in the contribution submitted by the Residents to their respective State Councils.

Too much has in the past been made of the idea of "the common purse," but there was inter-State aid long before Federation and in fact the various State Treasury ledgers still show a record of each State's financial relationship with its sister States and with the Federal Government.

NEW SYSTEM

Under the new system any State might lend with the approval of its Council from its surplus funds to assist in the development of its own backward sisters, but should not be required to curtail its own necessary expenditure in order to maintain in a less wealthy State a rate of expenditure not justified by its own resources.

The re-integration to their proper spheres of these swollen federal executive departments would take time and meet with the extreme of opposition from vested interests, but should present no insuperable obstacle.

There should be no concession in principle, though ruthlessness might be tempered with benevolence.

I am too far, removed in time and place to offer any suggestions as to the detailed carrying out of the proposal, but its achievement and the simultaneous achievement of decentralisation and reduced expenditure in the

C(ontinued in Col. 5).

(Continued from Col. 7)

F.M.S. would be the touchstone of administrative ability.

With some such scheme of real Federation as I have all too briefly sketched there would be every prospect of inducing the Unfederated States to throw in their lot with the F.M.S. They have now no desire to lose their individuality and to submit to the "domination of Kuala Lumpur," but should raise no objection to becoming member of a Federation of States each member of which would preserve its identity and sovereign State.

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7 Finisher cards 40" x 30"
1 Roller grinder for same
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2 Condensor Mules of 494 spindles each

May be seen running at the KOHINOOR MILL... to Mill Manager.

Govt.'s Defiance Of Assembly

"AN EYE-OPENER" TO WHOM?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

—Sir,—In his speech, Sir Cowarsji Jehangir is reported to have said on Monday last when he gave an address to the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association on the certification of the Finance Bill by the Governor-General, that "what happened at Delhi should be an eye-opener to the Secretary of State for India and many of his colleagues."

The eyes of the Secretary of State for India and his colleagues in the Cabinet are always wide open. The only defect is in their ears, which are absolutely reluctant to receive the cries such as those of Sir Cowasji and others of his school of thought. It would have been more appropriate for Sir Cowasji to say "The Ordinance Laws should be an eye-opener to the members of the W. I. National Liberal Association". Because nothing has yet served to be an eye-opener to them. They are always ready to back the Government through thick and thin irrespective of the fact that Government readily takes advantage, when it wants, of the backing of the Liberals, merely with a smile but scorns them the moment it can do without them.—Yours etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR

Silver Jubilee Collections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The other day Sir Henry Craik vehemently denied in the Assembly that undue influence was being exercised by district authorities for the Silver Jubilee Fund collections. Instances will not be lacking to prove that undue influence was brought to bear for the Silver Jubilee collections. I will site only one instance in my district. In the Burhanpor Tahsil there is one circle named Dhertalai. It is mainly inhabited by the aborigines known as Korkus. The main crop of this circle is the cotton crop which utterly failed this year and consequently the aborigines are in a pitiable plight. But a sum of Rs. 62/8 has been collected from this circle. The aborigines know nothing of the Silver Jubilee Fund or its purpose. Can it be said that they made this contribution of their own accord while their children were actually starving?

I am informed that collections were made from these Aborigines the Silver Jubilee Fund in proportion of one-fourth of the land-revenue payable by each individual.—Yours etc.,

Aphil 12.

A YOUNG MAN OF BURHANPUR.

Silver Jubilee Collection

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We had it the other day from the Home Member that no compulsion was being exercised in collecting contributions to the Jubilee Fund. Some happenings, like those mentioned hereafter show, however that the Home Member is not correctly informed in the matter.

About a week back, I came to know of a case where the Mamlatdar, in a taluka town went to the extent of forwarding an advance receipt, with even the amount of the expected contribution filled in, to a certain landlord of the place. Obviously, the receiver of such a receipt can have practically no other option than to pay, and pay the full receipted amount at that, in order to keep up the smooth relations with the very local official, with whom he needs to come in daily contact. If this is not compulsion, one would like to know what else it is.

Still more deplorable is the coercion of the staff even in non-Government offices. In one local mill office, a special appeal was circulated amongst the staff over the signature of the Manager himself, asking everybody to contribute and even laying down a minimum scale of payment. Those who did not put down any figure against their names in the subscription list were later individually called to explain why they did not want to pay! One can easily imagine how many employees would dare risk their bosses' disfavour by refusing to pay.

Nor is this all. It is understood that even the mill-workers are being tapped for contributions to the Fund. How far these contributions would be voluntary can be easily judged from the instances given above. The King himself, I daresay, would scarcely like these methods, if he comes to know fact.—Yours, etc.

"DISGUSTED."

Enquiry Must Be Held

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is very difficult to understand as to why Government shirks the appointment of an independent Committee of Inquiry The tone of the 'talked out' adjournment motion brought forward by Raja Ghaznafar Ali in the 'upper house' or popularly known as the 'pro-Government House' amply showed that this house even was not satisfied with the Government decision.

The resignations of Messrs Abdul Majid and Ghazdar from the Legislative Council as a protest against Government's refusal to appoint a Committee of inquiry into that unfortunate affair—the Karachi firing—and the attempts of the Tragedy Committee to organise a non-official inquiry amply show as to how the country has received this tragic news. The country has received the report (Government) with profound dissatisfaction. The total casualties are 47 dead and 134 injured. This heavy casualty list and the force of public opinion should force the Government to appoint a committee of inquiry without further delay.—Yours, etc.,

K D KORA.

Lessons Of Karachi Tragedy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your esteemed columns to congratulate Mr. Majid of Karachi on his bold and commendable action in resigning his seat in the Bombay Council? Well, we hope other Sind members also will show the same spirit and show once at least loyalty to their constituencies. But at the same time one may remind Mr. Majid, that the occasion, which roused him to take this step, is not the first of its character since his membership of the Council. The Sind bloc is supporting the Government in and out of season. Now the same Muslim bloc as well as the Muslims all over India are roused when the Government showed their usual indifference to their demands for an enquiry. Of course, they are justified in their demand; but have they ever considered the same about the recurrences of these deplorable murders of Hindus? Karachi incident is an eye-opener to the whole of Muslim India. Let them take a lesson in time. Let them join the Congress in a body and thus start the new era to fight for their motherland.—Yours, etc.,

DR V. K. PRABHUDESAI

Phanaswadi, Bombay.

A Virar Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently an extraordinary jubilee was celebrated by the station staff of Virar, a local terminus of B. B. & C. I. on the occasion of the Traffic Superintendent's visit. The scene of the whole station, with full illuminations by gas and kerosene lamps and the station staff well dressed in their uniforms, might have made an impression on the mind of this officer that the state of this station is sound. But let me point out some of its discrepancies, really a painful task, entrusted to me. At night, even when the train service is in full working, not even half the number of lamps provided are lit and the island platform almost remains in utter darkness. Of course, economy must strictly be observed, where necessary but a little ground for a suspicion, remains in my mind whether this economy is in the interest of the railway as it will be judged from the recent fatal accident, which occurred at night, only because of insufficient lights, as is alleged, and also due to over bridge not being extended, a crying need of the residents for years, which remains unattended to as yet.

May I request the high officials to give surprise visits rather than official ones as the real facts always remain in obscure.—Yours, etc.

A VIRARIAN.

Virar April 14.

Ramayana

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Many many years ago was born in India, Shri Rama, who is still cherished by thousands of Hindus, as their ideal of a son a husband and a King. (Those, who cannot believe there was any person at all bearing this name, need not continue reading these lines any further). For his life is full of incidents which clearly show that he was always for the oppressed weak against the oppressing strong; what wonder then if many, supposed to be crazy and good-for-nothing in these days of rang materialism, worship him as an incarnation of Vishnu, the Lord Protector of the universe.

It is futile to discuss here whether believing in the existence of a Lord Vishnu or worshipping Rama as an incarnation of His, is consistent with sanity. I only desire to request my readers, especially my Hindu friends, to read through the Ramayana at least once, though it is doubtful whether it is possible to appreciate fully the real charm, without due pondering over the various incidents in the life of Shri Rama.

Ought he to have left his father at death's door and gone away to the forest? Ought he to have killed when he was busy fighting with Sugriva? Ought he to have sent his beloved pregnant Sita away to the forest simply because a wretched washerman was unable to hold his scandalous tongue? On these points opinions will perhaps differ. All the same I would say that there is much more in Ramayana and Mahabharata than many imagine; only it is necessary to take into consideration interpolations and exaggerations. It is not an easy task but still the treasure is worth the seeking.—Yours, etc.,

NATVERLAL T. MODY.

Santa Cruz.

Need For A High School In Bandikui

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The 6th of May will be celebrated as the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor. I understand that the B. B. and C. I. Railway have decided to spend a sum of Rs. 30,000 on this gracious occasion in illuminating selected railway stations, distributing sweets, exhibiting dramas and pictures. This expenditure is all befitting the occasion but some money should also be set apart to serve a purpose which will always keep the memory of this Silver Jubilee alive in the minds of the people for a considerable time. To gain this end I would suggest that the money so set apart would best be utilised if it is spent on education or health of the sons and daughters of the employees of the railway staff of that line.

The present agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Sir Maurice Brayshay, is well-known for his benevolence, prudence and administration. Since the time of his appointment in his present capacity the B. B. and C. I Railway have not only progressed in all directions but in some respects they have begun to surpass the other railways. With all this I find it my duty to invite the attention of Sir Maurice Brayshay to one deficiency, viz., the absence of an Anglo-Vernacular high school for Indian students at Bandikui railway station, which is one of the most important stations on that line.

Of about 15 railway schools at various centres run by this company the one at Bandikui is the oldest having been established some 52 years ago. This school had about 200 students on its rolls last year. With the arrival of the present headmaster, who is known for his professional ability and saintly character, the number has increased to 250. The status of the school is, however, still that of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

I understand that the railway staff of Bandikui and other neighbouring stations have submitted to the Agent a representation, pointing out all the difficulties and handicaps, which they and their children have to bear on account of the want of a railway high school. It is hoped that the Agent will give sympathetic consideration to this representation and announce on 6th May that the Bandikui school will be raised to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular High School. The initial expenditure involved is not likely to be more that four or five thousand, which is a negligible sum for a company like the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

No one will remember the illumination of 6th May for more than a day or so. On the other hand, the establishment of the high school will continue to be fresh in the memory of the existing and future generations of the railway staff for so long as the school lasts, thus perpetuating the memory of the silver jubilee of His Majesty the King and the philanthropy of Sir Maurice Brayshay. The name of the school may then be changed to "Brayshay Jubilee Railway High School, Bandikui".

I hope that Sir Maurice will not miss this unique opportunity".—Yours, etc.,

BRAHMDUTT SHARMA.

15, Haig Square, New Delhi.

SILVER JUBILEE OF LIMBDI

Sjt. Chudgar Also Participates In Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN, (By Mail)

Amongst a number of friends and admirers who participated in the function in connection with the presentation of an address to the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee the appearance of Mr. Chudgar who is interested in the Indian States Peoples' Conference surprised many

About four hundred messages of congratulations were received including those of Lord and Lady Willingdon, H H the Aga Khan and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Mr. D N Vakil—a leading lawyer of Rajkot summarised His Highness' administration in a most lucid manner, from which the following extracts are given:

It may be said that in the ordinary course of events Daulatsinghji could not have been expected to succeed to the Gadi. He was born in the family of the Ruling Chiefs of Limbdi. An adventurous boy that he was, he was still a very fond child of his great father. Though his father was orthodox he contrived to get just sufficient education but the lineament of this great man were early discerned from his childhood.

It may be stated as an outstanding event of the career of his life that he joined the Nawanagar State Lancers and it is rightly spoken of him that it was he, who organised it. His trip to Australia secured an appreciation for his military training; even at the present day the Lancers are styled and known as "Dadbha's Rasalo."

Dadbhasaheb's activities and inborn talents were not however confined to the bridle of his horse. He was ushered into the august court of the great and generous Jam Vibho, and enjoyed his kindness for years. During this period he came in contact with the late Maharana Saheb of Porbandar who expressed his desire to have him but the high sense of duty prevented Maharana Shri Daulatsinhji to accept it. He however promised whenever he was free from Jamnagar service he would join his services.

JOINS PORBANDAR

In subsequent years an occasion arose when Dadbha Saheb left Jamnagar service and joined Porbandar and kept up his promise. His loyalty and devotion to the Maharana was unique and it was here that he made out a case for him for his future succession to the Limbdi throne. The common bond of friendship lay principally in the devotion to Shiv, and the difficult hunt into Himalayas after him.

This was a period during which the future Maharana of Limbdi completely moulded his career and several virtues and high qualities were disclosed to the late Maharana Saheb of Limbdi He was a very wise Ruler and a real benefactor of his State and its subjects in that he declared his last wishes to have Dadbha Saheb on the Gadi after his demise.

He has introduced the Agriculturist Relief Act and remissions of debts have made the peasants happy and the increased revenues are direct consequence thereof. Education was another important thing towards which very close attention was paid. Dr R P Paranjape has rightly recorded praises for education in Limbdi He has by legislation prevented child marriages.

HIS MUNIFICENCE

Jhalawar is always suffering from scarcity of water supply and the construction of a tank at an enormous cost now fully supplies water to the citizens and agriculturists of Limbdi.

Maharana Sri Sir Daulatsinhji's charities are both public and private and they are all useful. His private aid by way of scholarships to brilliant students have been rewarded by the beneficiaries returning with high educational degrees and adorning high Government offices.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BOXING ARENA

LAHORE, April 14.

A wrestling tourney outside the Taxilla Gate, Lahore last evening led to a serious fight between some hot heads over seats in the arena. Three persons received stab wounds. One of them had been stabbed thrice in the back and was removed to hospital.—A. P.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITE

Venomous Snakes Supply Material At Haffkine Institute

24 "RUSSELS" ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, April 13.

"Six stout wooden boxes marked "Live Snakes" and almost needlessly "With Care" were among yesterday's arrivals at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay. The six boxes contained 24 Russels Vipers, which are, next to cobras, the most deadly snakes in India.

They arrived this morning from Madras, 4 in each box, the boxes having hinged lids with holes for circulation of air, well locked and further secured by means of nuts and bolts. "Snakes, chiefly cobras and Russels Vipers are sent to the Institute from all parts of India," explained Mr. Kamat, the Curator, "so that doctors may be able to extract their venom for preparing antivenin (snake bite serum). The snakes are then tapped, given a number in the Institute registers and put in to their permanent homes,—numbered sheet iron boxes with perforated tops—and securely locked. A record is kept of their behaviour."

FASTIDIOUS COBRAS AND RUSSELS.

The present snake population of the Institute consists of 67 cobras, 60 vipers and the 24 new arrivals and a few saw-scaled snakes and snakes of other varieties. Their feeding presents special problems. The common belief is that snakes live on rats, mice, frogs and worms but this varied diet cannot be supplied in the Institute. There the staple snake-food is dead rat—one reason why no King Cobra is kept being that it insists on live prey. One rat per snake is the ration. The interesting point is that "some snakes, cobras as well as vipers, show a fastidiousness of taste which may surprise the layman. Some like their rat whole, others insist on its being nicely cut, said the Curator, still others will not touch a rat at all and prefer hunger to such diet. They refuse their rat fortnight after fortnight and for all that we know they might be confirmed vegetarians. When forcible feeding is resorted to they take their liver and milk and egg without vegetarian scruples."

"Has a snake ever escaped?" asked the press representative.

"Only once and that was some years ago. A cobra escaped but it was caught before it had done any harm."

VENOM IS COSTLY.

The venom itself is a light golden yellow viscous liquid, that of cobra being the thicker. After collection—each snake yields ten or fifteen drops—it is placed in vacuum dessicaters where it crystallizes. Extreme care has to be taken to see that not the smallest drop is allowed to dry where it may come in contact with naked flesh; for if there is a skin wound or cut where it touches, even long after it has dried, it will lead to dangerous symptoms.

It is a costly article, a gramme of crystals being sold at Rs. 25, and the demand for it is in excess of the supply. It is wanted by foreign Governments, research workers and manufacturers. Doctors abroad are working on it as a cure for cancer but its established use is in the preparation at Kasauli of antivenin, the only efficacious remedy for actual snake-poisoning.

In reply to a question about the effectiveness of Indian remedies for snake-bites the Curator explained that 300 indigenous drugs were tried in the Institute, but no reliable treatment was found.

"But there appear to be at least some cases of cures by Indian medicines."

"Yes, at first sight it seems as if snake-bite has been cured, but the cases are not true cases of bites. Perhaps the snake may not have been able to inflict a full wound and a full dose of poison never entered the body."—A. P.

NAVYUG PRESS LOSES SECURITY

Police Seize Copies Of "Balidan" Magazine

LAHORE, April 14.

The local police in conjunction with the C. I. D. raided the "Navyug" press this morning and seized the copies of the April issue of a Hindi magazine "Balidan" (sacrifice).

A notice was also served on the keeper of the "Navyug" press forfeiting the security of Rs. 500 deposited by the press under section 4 (1) of the Press Emergency Powers Act of 1931, on the ground of the alleged printing of certain articles and pictures.—A. P.

No Govt. Relief To Housing Societies

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR'S REPLY TO GIRGAUM CO-OP. CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute a Conference of the Managing Committee members of all Co-operative Societies in Girgaum area was held on Saturday in the hall of the Servants of India Society, when the representatives of the various societies were present. Prominent among others present was Mr. S. G. Almoula, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division, and a few lady members. In the absence of Mr. Syed Munawar, President of the Institute, Mr. K. J. Dubash presided.

WHAT LADIES CAN DO

Mr. Tendulkar, Secretary of the Institute, read the speech of the President. The President in his speech briefly surveyed the progress of the Co-operative Societies in his area and regretted that further progress could not be achieved on account of financial stringency of the Institute. The Institute finds it very difficult to get good, sincere and whole-time men. He then appealed to all those present and especially to ladies to take up the work of the development of the non-credit side of the movement for which, according to him, there was vast scope in Bombay. He also called members to express their views on subjects such as reduction of the rate of interest on loans advanced to Housing Societies, advisability or otherwise of reduction in audit fees, and the question of the formation of a panel of arbitrators on the lines of Honorary Magistrates Benches.

HONORARY ARBITRATORS

On the question of Arbitrators Mr. V. P. Varde said: "When there are men who are prepared to arbitrate free of charge, I do not see any reason why the Department does not appoint such arbitrators." The Assistant Registrar, replying to this point stated that such an experiment was tried and had to be given up as it was found that it was not working satisfactorily. He, however, promised to consider the suggestion when the list would be revised and asked the Institute to recommend the names of such arbitrators.

NO GOVT. RELIEF.

As regards the reduction of the rate of interest on the loans given by Government to Housing Societies, Mr. Bhatporia said that the question had been discussed in many previous conferences and still no relief was being granted to these societies. He wondered why the Government, which was at present borrowing money at very low of interest in the money market, should not afford some relief to those Housing Societies that were finding it very difficult to pull through the present depression. Messrs. S. B. Kulkarni, N. R. Nabar and H. S. Purandare also expressed their views on this point.

The Assistant Registrar stated in reply that Government had already considered the question and was unable to accede to the demand made by the Housing Societies.

SUPERVISION OVER SOCIETIES

On the question of supervision by the Propaganda Officer over the societies with a working capital upto Rs. 10,000, it was suggested that a meeting of such societies be called by the Institute to formulate a scheme on the lines of the Supervising Unions.

Mrs. Lilavati Banker then gave a brief history of the Co-operative Store started by the Gujarati Stree Mandal and appealed to those present to help the Institution by making it a point to purchase all articles from that institution as far as possible.

WANTED QUARTELY MEETINGS

The Chairman in his concluding remarks suggested that the Girgaum Institute should call such meetings quarterly, instead of yearly as had been done this year, and also asked the representatives of the societies to send their grievances to the Institute every quarter so that they could be placed before the conference.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair and to the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, light refreshments were served and the Conference concluded its deliberations which had lasted for thre hours.

"PARSIS AND SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS"

A booklet of over 40 pages, containing a few illustrations, written in English and Gujerati, has been published by Khan Saheb Maneck Hormasji Dadachanji, the Founder-Secretary of the Y. M. Z. A., of Bombay, entitled "Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee and the Parsis," in which the author points out the reasons for taking part in the forthcoming celebrations, and says: "In writing this booklet I have simply discharged my duty as a loyal subject of their Majesties, in accordance with the sacred dictates of the Zoroastrian religion."

The brochure is dedicated to Hon. Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw B. Cooper, Finance and Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay, "who is taking a prominent part in the Jubilee celebrations."

Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, in the course of Foreword says: "The King is above politics and above parties. He has, moreover, moved with the times. He has acknowledged that democrative institutions, if not democracy itself, have come to stay amongst his Dominions. He has identified with his peoples."

SHIKARPUR FORGES AHEAD

(From Our Sind Correspondent).

SUKKUR, April 7.

This little town of Shikarpur has improved a lot in these last 10 years. The Municipality as well as the public have taken very great pains. The Chellasing and Sitaldas College and the Ayurvedic College are doing useful work. Tuberculosis and Child Welfare Centres under the management of Miss Drupadi Mirchandani and Miss Kunti T. Butani are opened by the Municipality. This is the first town in Sind, which has started such centres.

Nari Shala (sewing home for the ladies) where 275 ladies learn sewing and embroideries and work and earn their livelihood as well. Central Hospital known as Seth Udhawdas Tarachand Hospital is a very great attraction for an outsider Seth Udhawdas gave one lakh of rupees as a donation to the hospital.

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275, HORNBY ROAD.
SPECIAL FEATURE
New department of ARTS & CRAFTS of BOMBAY Presidency will be added at the suggestion of the Director of Industries, for Bombay Presidency. Everybody invited at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, 18th April.

STALIN OUTMANOEUVRES HITLER

Diplomatic Success Of Soviet Russia

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Shall the National Government of Britain become an ally of the Fascist Government of Germany, or the Socialist Government of Russia? That is the issue which has been behind the talks in Berlin and Moscow, writes Fenner Brockway in the "New Leader".

The British National Government has more sympathy with Fascism than with Socialism. Hitler is more naturally its ally than Stalin. Yet the Government appears to be turning to Moscow rather than to Berlin. How has this come about?

Let us put down clearly the contrasting foreign policies of Fascist Germany and Soviet Russia.

Fascist Germany aims at a combination of the Capitalist Powers against Soviet Russia.

Soviet Russia aims at a combination of all the Pawers to maintain Peace or if that is not possible at a division of the Capitalist Powers.

The effect of the conversations in Berlin and Moscow has been greatly to strengthen the porspects of the second of these policies—the policy of Soviet Russia.

Hitler, in his Berlin talks, did his utmost to bring Britain and France into a combination against Soviet Russia. He tried to frighten Sir John Simon by stories of Russia's military preparations and of the "Bolshevik menace" of a world revolution.

He tried to conciliate France by disavowing all ideas of extending German territory on the West and making clear that his hopes of expansion were in the East.

But France was not reassured. France fears any strengthening of Germany, whether on the East or the West, and she has a network of allies in Eastern Europe which would involve her in an Eastern war.

As for Britain, our Government cannot afford to isolate itself in Europe by siding openly with Germany. To do so would range France, Italy, Russia, and almost the entire strength of the States in the League of Nations against Britain.

STALIN AND EDEN

Stalin and Litvinoff took full advantage of this situation when Mr. Eden visited Moscow.

They indicated Russia's readiness to enter a "collective system of Peace", under which all European nations would pledge themselves not to resort to war and to go to the assistance of any nation attacked. They were ready that Germany should be invited to join such an arrangement on a basis of equality.

The Soviet representatives left Mr. Eden with no ground for disagreement. However much the British National Government may dislike the Soviet system, the Moscow conversations gave no excuse for Britain refusing to co-operate with Soviet Russia in international policy.

The result of these conversations is undoubtedly a great immediate diplomatic success for Soviet Russia.

Britain, France, Italy and the States within the League of Nations cannot reject Russia's offer. If Hitler does so, Germany will be hopelessly isolated in Europe.

Stalin and Litvinoff have thus got what they wanted—either a general combination of the Powers or the separation of the other Capitalist Powers from Germany.

The Berlin and Moscow conversations are being followed by conversations with representatives of the Polish and Czecho-Slovakian Governments in Warsaw and Poland.

France and Russia want Germany and Poland to sign an Eastern Pact similar to the Western Pact of Locarno, which pledges the Governments concerned to joint resistance to any aggressor.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

Germany rejects the proposed "Eastern Locarno" because it wants a free hand in the East. Poland also rejects the proposed Pact, and there has been a suspicion that her reason for so doing is a secret understanding with Germany for an offensive against Russia. But Poland denies this. She states that her only reason is that a war resulting from such a Pact would sacrifice Poland as the battlefield.

If this is the real ground of Poland's objection, a solution will probably be found by making the proposed Eastern Pact an all-European Pact. Germany will then have to face complete isolation or the acceptance of the pact. She will probably accept on condition that she is given equality.

But what then? Soviet Russia will have succeeded in defeating Germany's present plans for war. Soviet Russia will have a breathing space to continue her Socialist construction. This has been the aim of Soviet diplomacy, and it will be a noteworthy achievement.

But if Germany returns to the League of Nations and steadily pursues a policy to conciliate France, in time the natural drawing together of the Capitalist Powers will proceed.

Germany will not give up her hopes of Eastern expansion by an arrangement with Poland at the expense of Soviet Russia, and as the French fear of Germany is removed, deep, permanent Capitalist antagonism to Soviet Russia will begin to influence not only Paris, but Rome, London, and the other Capitalist centres to a new combination, with Russia as the enemy rather than Germany.

A DANGEROUS POLICY

From this point of view the Moscow conversations are disturbing, despite their immediate diplomatic success.

If Soviet Russia ever has to face a combination of Capitalist Powers, she must rely upon the working class in other countries as her allies. The danger is that in the immediate strengthening of the tie between the Soviet Government and the Capitalist Governments the ties of international working-class struggle and solidarity may be weakened.

"ABDUL THE DAMNED" FILM

An Insult To History

STRONG TURKISH PROTEST

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mehmet Ali Bey, former Minister of Interior of Turkey, writing to the "Daily Telegraph," says:—

Sir,—I have just learnt through the medium of the Press that a film is being shown in London under the title of "Abdul the Damned."

Will you allow me to point out that the different phases of this film are a pure invention, and in no way correspond to historical facts?

The Sultan Abdul Hamil II., like any other Chief of State, may have committed errors during his long reign, but to attribute to him the murder of one of his sons is going too far.

Since the commencement of the cinematographic art, we have seen historical films which were more or less true to facts, but which at the same time always had some real background; as, for example, Henry VIII., who had two of his wives executed, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard.

The film "Abdul the Damned," far from depicting facts, and devoid of all artistic scruples, is an insult to the history and memory of a great Caliph and Sovereign.

Those who lived during his reign can affirm that not only did he not kill a single member of his family, but, moreover, during the whole course of his reign as Sultan and Caliph, no capital execution for political offences ever took place.

I will even go further and say that, after his downfall in the month of April, 1909, the whole Turkish Press, during a period of some weeks, appealed to all fathers, mothers and children of the people supposed to have been drowned in the Sea of Marmora, or murdered in prison, to disclose their names and to give proofs justifying the accusations made against the fallen Monarch.

Not a single person came forward to prove that a member of his family had been drowned or murdered.

To enlighten British public opinion on a film as false as it is grotesque, I beg you, Sir, to be good enough to insert the foregoing as an expression of indignation of all Turks against this film.—Yours, etc.

MEHMET ALI BEY.

Rue d'Armaille, Paris, April 2.

OSWAL DEPUTATION ON TOUR

Move For Social Reforms

(From A Correspondent)

AGRA, April 12.

A meeting of the Oswal community of Bikaner was held on the 31st ultimo under the presidentship of Seth Dhansukh Das Ji Lunia in which Raj Sahib Krishna Lal Bafna narrated the work done by the All-India Oswal Conference. Next Seth Achal Singh Ji, the President of the Conference, was presented with an address by the local Samaj. Replying to the address Seth Achal Singh Ji criticised the present-day communalistic mentaliay of the people, and laid stress on Sangathan.

DEPUTATION SEES PRIME MINISTER

On the 1st instant, a meeting of the Oswal community was held in Luniyas' Bagichi lying in the midway of Gangashahar and Bhinasar in the Bikaner State. Raisahib Krishna Lal Rafna, B. Dayal Chand and Seth Achal Singh explained the aims and objects of the Conference, and appealed to the audience to extend all help and support to the activities of the Conference. The deputation also met the Prime Minister of the Bikaner State, and requested him to introduce social reforms in the State, through legislation. The Prime Minister expressed his readiness to do so if the people of Bikaner expressed their approval.

From Bikaner the deputation proceeded to Nagore the same day and on the 2nd instant a meeting of the Oswal community was held in the Panchayati Nohara under the presidentship of Sjt. Ganeshmalji Surana. Bi Dayal Chandji stated the history of the Conference, and Seth Achal Singhji asked the audience to carry out the resolutions of the Conference.

Another successful meeting was also held the same day under the auspices of the Jain Sadhumargi Vardhman Library Jodhpur.

A huge meeting of the members of the Oswal community of Jodhpur was held on the 3rd instant at Nyat Nohre, under the presidentship of Syt. Kishan Singh Mehta. B. Dayal Chandji narrated the history of the Conference and spoke on its requirements. He was followed by Syts. Sukh Lalji Daftri, Rangrup J. Vakil and Seth Achal Singhji who asked the audience to open a branch of the Conference here to push on its work.

SOCIAL REFORM PROMISED

The deputation reached Phalodi on the morning of the 4th instant. By this time, Syts. Manoharmal Ji Dhaddha and Duleraj Ji Singhi of Jodhpur had also joined it. The deputation was given a hearty reception at the railway station, and Seth Achal Singh Ji, the President of the Conference, was taken in a procession. In the way at various places he was presented with purses.

At noon a meeting of the Local Oswal community was held at Nyat Nohre under the presidentship of Syt. Manohar Mal Ji Dhaddha, Hon. Magistrate. Seth Achal Singh Ji was presented with an address of welcome and a purse by the local Friendly Association. The local Samaj promised to introduce social reforms in the community.

AWAKENING AT KHICHAND

From Phalodi the deputation accompanied by Seths Sobbhag Mal Golechha and Nemi Chand Lokar of Phalodi reached Khichand on the 5th instant. At 8 a.m. a meeting of the Oswal community was held under the presidentship of Seth Achal Singh, and speeches were made by the various speakers.

HISTORY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Will Meet In Poona On June 7

As an adjunct to the All-India Modern History Congress to be inaugurated by Lord Brabourne, at Poona, on the 8th June 1935, a Conference of Teachers of History in the Bombay Presidency has been arranged in the Sir Parashram Bhau College on the 7th of June, 1935, and it will be inaugurated by Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. T Kambli, Minister of Education. Questions regarding the History Syllabuses in the Primary and Secondary Schools, and methods of teaching History, will be discussed at length. Persons interested in the teaching of History in schools, can enrol themselves as members of the Reception Committee on payment of Re. 1 only and if bonafied teachers of History, will have the privilege of attending free the All-India Modern History Congress also. All communications are to be made to the Secretary of the Conference C/o Training College for Men, Poona.

PLAGUE WANES IN PRESIDENCY

111 Attacks & 55 Deaths In Last Week

The following is the official report of the health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended April 6:—

PLAGUE.

In the presidency there were in all 111 attacks and 55 deaths from plague, against 163-96 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Kaira 76 attacks and 34 deaths against 91-52; Satara 23-12 against 43-23; Dharwar 5-4 against 9-8; Kanara 4-2 against 2-1; Bijapur 1-0 against 7-6; Belgaum 1-2 against 9-4 and Sholapur 1-1 against 2-2.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 32 attacks and 12 deaths against 51 attacks and 15 deaths in the previous week. Belgaum district reported 18 attacks and 3 deaths against nil in the previous week; Sholapur 6-3 against 9-3; Bijapur 7-5 against 37-9 and Larkana 1-1 against 3-1.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 555 attacks and 91 deaths; East Khandesh 503-86; Nasik 324-39; Belgaum 325-29; Thana 168-11; Kaira 150-45; Poona 120-23; Ahmedabad 107-74; Dharwar 93-11; Kanara 85-10; Ahmednagar 77-12; Kolaba 75-1; Bijapur 68-12; Satara 64-10; Ratnagiri 62-3; Surat 42-17; Sholapur 40-5; Broach 20-0; Bombay Suburban 5-1; Panch Mahals 4-0; Larkana 2-0; Hyderabad 30-23; Karachi 41-9; Thar and Parkar 39-4 and Bombay City 109-61. Total 3,108 attacks and 577 deaths against 2,932-560 in the previous week.

Poona city reported 19 attarks and 13 deaths from small-pox against 27-17 in the previous week. Three attacks and 1 death were reported from Poona Cantonment.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Thirty-four attacks and 29 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 19 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 20 attacks and 12 deaths; Ahmednagar district 0-3; Bombay city 6-7; Mehmedabad town 2-1; Surat district 1-1; Karachi city 2-1; Nawabshah town 3-3 and Sukkur district 0-1.

Two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week and 1 attack and 1 death from Surat city.

JUDGE AND ASSESSORS DIFFER

16 Months' Jail For Personating Policeman

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 14

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. MR Meher, the assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, in the sensational Juhu rape case in which Shankar Shambhu Gaikwad (36), a butler, stood charged with having impersonated a policeman, assaulted Dasu, a motor driver, kidnapped Appibai, the mistress of Lakshmidas Nanji, wrongfully confined her and committed rape on her on the night of November 28 last at Juhu.

Disagreeing with assessors' unanimous opinion that the accused was not guilty of impersonation as policeman and assault and agreeing with their opinion that he was guilty of wrongful confinement, the Assistant Sessions Judge convicted yesterday Shanker Shambhu Gaikwad on charges under sections 170,322 and 342 I P C and sentenced him to one year's, one month's and five months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, the three sentences to run consecutively.

Mr. S S Kazi, assistant public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. A R Deval for the defence.

De Valera On Irish Progress

HE SEES UNITY GROWING

DUBLIN, March 16.

Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State Executive Council, in a special St. Patrick's Day message to "New York Times" correspondent to-night said:

"Last year, in sending greetings through "The New York Times" to our kindred and friends in the United States whose thoughts were on Ireland on the feast of our national apostle, I said as head of the Irish Government I was glad my mesage could be one of encouragement and hope. My words have been more than fully borne out in the course of the past twelve months.

"Those who forecast early collapse of the country have been proved false prophets. The economy war has revealed the inherent strength and soundness of our economy and our people's power of endurance. Serious opposition to our programme has ceased. The country is more united on national policy than it has been since 1921.

"Our chief critics now are not those who think we are moving too fast but those who would wish us to go faster. This growing unity of purpose and action has enabled us to make rapid strides with the economic development to which I referred last year.

"During the past year the industrial programme of the government was either wholly completed or almost completed in reference to production in some industries. In the grain milling industry the programme is now complete. By opening mills closed down in former years through English competition, the extension of other mills and building of new ones, the industry now is capable of supplying all the wheaten flour requirements of the country. New sugar beet factories will supply almost the whole of our ordinary sugar requirements.

"In the clothing groups and in boot and shoe manufacture there has been an enormous development during the past three years, and extension of these manufactures is continuing. In the sweet and confectionery group industrialization is almost complete.

"Plans have been made for a complete supply of the requirements of the State in rubber tires in a factory now being erected on the Ford company's estate at Cork. Assembling works now turn our most of the leading makes of motor cars, including those of American origin. Good progress has been made in the production of building materials of various kinds for the national housing scheme. A great range of factories for the production of household and commercial requirements has been established and arrangements made for setting up further factories of this kind.

"In a word, the building up of our secondary industries was well advanced at the end of 1934 and is now on the road to completion These factories are widely distributed throughout the country with the object of preventing concentration in one or two areas, adding variety to the life of the country-side and providing auxiliary employment for those who live on the land.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

"A great increase made in the last budget in financial provision for social services has made conditions happier for great numbers of the less fortunate of our people. Our financial position is sound and we can look forward with confidence to the future."

St. Patrick's Eve finds Dublin plunged in the throes of an industrial conflict which will considerably mar the national holiday festivities. For over a fortnight the city has been without its public transport services owing to a strike of tramway and bus workers. The declaration of Sean Lemass, Finance Minister, that the government would provide emergency services has created a difficult situation.

As a last resort before utilizing State forces to run the services, Mr. Lemass asked the Great Southern and Northern Railway Companies to provide skeleton bus services in the streets of Dublin. Labour leaders declare if the railways act as strike breakers, the entire rail services of the Free State will become involved. All through to-day members of the government were in conference with police and army chiefs while the Trades Union Congress was in session, considering the situation.

In the present temper of the strikers, it is felt efforts to run emergency services may lead to widespread disturbance. At the moment the government is using military lorries to convey civil servants to their offices.

(Continued from Col. 7)

as a symbol of association is inadmissible.

"We are determined to win our freedom, but have no wish to injure any other country by doing so. Let me make it quite clear, once and for all, that in striving for this ideal we are in no way actuated by any feelings of hatred for Britain.

"When, in 1921, the question of association was mentioned by me, it was because some elements of our population have a sentimental regard for Britain, and I would not be sorry to see their feelings satisfied, provided it did not conflict with the right of the majority to the final word."

IRELAND WANTS INDEPENDENCE

De Valera Explains Why

NO HATRED TOWARDS BRITAIN

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

In an exclusive interview which I have just had with Mr. de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, told me plainly, and without mincing words, of Ireland's desire to be a free Republic—and her reasons, writes a Special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

He spoke feelingly about the "political outrage" represented by the partition of the North and the South, and criticised Britain freely and frankly. At the same time he held out the hand of friendship, and vigorously discounted and deplored any suggestion that hatred was the root cause of the differences which existed between the two countries.

Mr. De Valera also agreed that indirectly but, nevertheless, effectively, friendship between Britain and Ireland would lead to closer amity and co-operation between Britain and the United States, and so prove a contributory factor to the maintenance of world peace on the basis which Gen. Smuts recently advocated.

CREATING A HOME MARKET.

My first question to Mr. De Valera, in view of recent rumours, was whether any negotiations were proceeding with the object of settling the economic war between Britain and Ireland. His answer was "No.'

"As a result of this war and the world depression," he continued, "our agricultural community especially has suffered considerably, but we are doing the best we can to break the force of economic pressure on our farmers and build up a market for their produce at home.

"External pressure has, in fact, assisted us to travel along the economic road we planned, though perhaps at a pace uncomfortably fast. It has enabled the Government to pursue its policy of building up manufacturing industries side by side with agriculture. We are thus creating a home market for our farmers which no other country can take from them. This is of great importance to them, in view of the determination of the British Government to increase the supply of primary products by their own agriculturists."

Turning from economic to political questions, I asked Mr. De Valera if he would state the Irish position. He replied that, fundamentally, Ireland's position relative to Britain was very different from that of, say, Australia or Canada.

NATION AS OLD AS BRITAIN.

"We were invaded, and we have been struggling against that invasion for over seven and a-half centuries," he said: "Therefore an arrangement which might possibly suit Dominions like Canada, Australia or New Zealand cannot be expected to include Ireland also.

"We regard ourselves as at least as old a nation as Britain, and entitled to have our own way in our affairs as Britain has in hers.

"We are aiming to get recognition of our right to be completely free and absolutely independent. Once this recognition is given, as a neighbouring country of Britain, with several things in common, we are quite prepared to consider these common interests with an open mind, and see what can be done for the mutual advantage of Britain and ourselves. Trade preferences and defence are examples.

"But"—and here Mr. De Valera's emphasis became more pronounced—"we want an equal voice in determining what is to our advantage and what is not. We do not deny Britain's right to reject something which she may not consider in her favour, but we claim the same freedom of choice.

'What Britain is trying to do is to insist on the right to tell us what to do because she thinks she know best.

"If only there were some wisdom the part of British Ministers, an arrangement could easily be arrived at whereby the two neighbouring peoples could be on friendly terms—and at least one part of the world would be at peace!"

CANNOT AGREE TO CROWN

The Irish people, said Mr. De Valera, elaborating his theme, had been struggling for independence for centuries. The Republic was for them the symbol of independence. There was no doubt that if a vote were taken on the matter the result—if there were no interference from outside—would be in favour of a Republic. It was obvious that if Ireland did not get the form of Government she wanted, some power from outside was preventing it.

"The great difficulty in devising a scheme of association," he added, "is that Britain wants the Crown as a symbol of the association.

"We cannot agree to that, 'Monarchy' and 'Republic' are contradictory terms, therefore the Crown

(Continued in Col. 5)

Bose's Tribute To Indian Women

Says, They Played Noble Part In Freedom's Movement

VIENNA (By Air Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Vienna Call Club, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose delivered before a crowded audience—women constituting the greater portion of the audience—a lecture on the part played by women in India's freedom movement.

The Indian Women's movement can be divided into three broadlines (1) social and educational, (2) agitational and (3) political.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Societies which are social and educational in their objectives are for instance the Seva Sadan of Bombay and Poona, the Saroj Nalini Association and the Women's University of Poona founded by Professor Karve, etc. These societies aim at (1) giving education to girls and women, (2) training them for the teaching and nursing professions and for social welfare works, (3) imparting industrial training to them, (4) disseminating knowledge of maternity and child welfare work and of domestic hygiene in general. There are different organisations in different provinces working under different names, but their plan of work is much the same.

AGITATIONAL WORK.

The agitational work is carried on by societies like the All-India Women's Conference, All-India Women's National Council, and Women's Indian Association. These societies agitate for securing equal rights for women, and may be compared with modern feminist organisations. The All-India Women's Conference has an annual sitting in December, which is largely attended from all parts of India.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

The political activities of Indian women are conducted greatly in co-operation with the Indian National Congress. In all the organisations of the Indian National Congress, beginning from the village right up to the highest executive, women find a place. Women get elected also as presidents of the National Congress. One of the outstanding women political leaders is the poetess Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Within the National Congress women do all the work and share all the sufferings which men are called upon to do. In the civil disobedience movement in 1930 more than 5,000 women were sent to prison but that did not damp the enthusiasm of Indian women.

At present women are not content with merely working within the Congress general organisations. They have also founded separate political organisations exclusively for women.

WOMEN EVERYWHERE

To-day there is hardly any branch of activity in which women are not playing a role. In education, in public health, in the trade union movement, in art and literature, in physical culture, in youth movement and in politics, women are showing great interest. The part which women are now playing in the Indian freedom movement is in keeping with their traditions.

Indian women have an advantage over European women inasmuch as they do not have to fight for their rights as the Suffragettes had to do in Europe. What slender right men have in India to-day is shared by women. And in future when the people acquire more rights, women will have also their share.

By participating in the freedom movement in all its aspects, women have made their position unassailable and their demands irresistible. Their future therefore ought to be a bright one as that of India as awhole.—United Press.

Arabs Demand Equality

SITUATION IN 'ALGIERS CAUSES 'ANXIETY TO FRANCE

ALGIERS, North Africa, Feb. 26.

Two thousand striking dock workers sacked the maritime station to-day. Troops were called out. The rioters attacked the new wine tanker Bacchus and threw the wine casks into the sea after cutting the mooring ropes.

Meanwhile two detachments of the Foreign Legion were dispatched to Mostaganen, on the coast west of Algiers, to aid in quelling rioting unemployed who stormed the Town Hall. The Sub-Prefect was injured by the rioters and three guarding Legionnaires were hurt.

The Agence Economique of Paris later reported that calm had been restored.

News of the rioting came as the death roll in an explosion abroad the French Government steamship Gouverneur Jonnart reached nine, of whom eight were natives. While the steamship was being unloaded at Tunis, to the east, near Constantine, the centre of recent Arab rioting, a box containing fireworks exploded.

UNREST IN NORTH AFRICA

PARIS Feb. 26.—Serious unrest in French northern Africa, spreading from Algeria to Tunis, was considered at a Cabinet meeting. Minister of Interior Marcel Regner outlined plans to visit the protectorates and study the grievances of the natives. The news that Foreign Legionnaires had been sent to quell rioters at Mostaganen, Algeria, was but the latest of a series of disturbing reports to the Government.

Economic conditions and political unrest have combined to bring about a situation that has the Government worried. Two weeks ago Governor-General Marcel Peyrouton of Tunis warned at a colonial conference here "if France does not intervene Tunis is lost." Since then there has been disorder in Tunis and the adjoining protectorate of Algeria.

Ben Djelloul, a native Nationalist leader in Algeria, has become the centre of interest. With a militant Nationalist movement he combines anti-Semitism. A critical situation in the wine and wheat markets is being exploited, apparently in the Nationalists' support.

GERMAN AGITATORS ACCUSED

There is disagreement here whether the movement in general is purely anti-French or is a combined one, first to improve economic conditions, secondly to win equality, dreamed of since the war. There have been allegations that German agitators were active, trying to embarrass the Government.

So concerned is the Government that it has been reported troops may be sent from France to re-enforce the Foreign Legion, while political leaders try to find a way to pacify the natives.

One argument is that the natives are angry over their economic plight at Jewish money-lenders and at the French administration. Money-lenders are said to be selling mortgages and it is charged that the administration is not aiding natives but favouring Frenchmen in the protectorates. Also native leaders say that part of the resentment is due to the lack of a vote, because Algerian members of the French Parliament are elected by French colonials and Jews. The Arabs say that when they fought side by side with French troops in the world war they were promised equality.—"New York Times."

CRUSADE AGAINST ISLAM IN FILM AND FICTION

Mr. Khalid Sheldrake's Remedy

Mr. Khalid Sheldrake writes:—

When I was studying various religions, I was struck by the large number of books written against Islam, and which you can find on the shelves of every library in the West. Those were the days when people had more leisure, and also the inclination to read and study serious literature. Since the Great War people are more inclined to confine themselves to lighter subjects, to avoid theology, and fiction today commands the market. The opponents of Islam were very clever, and changed their tictics. Realizing that a book published at ten shillings and containing several hundred pages, would be read only a limited circle, they paid attention to the change in public taste, and commenced to write against Islam in the form of novels, magazine stories and short articles. They know that the average reader of to-day takes his or her ideas from their favourite monthly or weekly, and gather impressions from novels published at the cheap rate of 6d. or 1/-. Islam is feared, ant therefore the New Crusade has been commenced in journals not directly religious in character but even in those primarily concerned with sport and even humour. The most damnable article possible appeared in a paper devoted to football, racing and other sports, in which our Holy Prophet (on whom be peace) was likened to a "Gigolo" that is a man who lends himself out on hire as a dancing partner to elderly ladies. His character was described as that of "an idler, a waster" and incidents in his life were distorted to give a very bad impression to the Western reader. In other articles also the old old lie is repeated that in Islam woman "has no soul." In a paper in London it was stated that "as the cow is a sacred animl to the Hindus so is the pig to Moslems." It is, however, in worke of fiction that we finr that the Muslim is always picturred as a villain, and the Christian always as a hero. Not a long ago we had a crop novels on the French Foreign Legion, whiih pictured the Moors ahd Arabs as gangs of murderous cutthroats. Striking stories were told of the gallantry of Legionaires, and of the croelty and fanaticism of the Muslims. These were widely circulated and read, and more prejudice created against the Muslims. Frequently in stories we find characters supposedly quoting texts from "The Holy Qurah" which are the manufacture of the novellist, and exist nowhere in that Sacred Book. When authors write of Malaya, India or Egypt, they never fail to make the villain a Malay, a Pathan, or an Egyptian Muslim. Never do you find a Muslim pictured as a hero, and a non-Muslim a villain. Every possible idea is fostered in the minds of non-Muslim peoples that Muslim are fanatical and bloodthirty. Writer after writer expresses the same thing, and that is why people in Europe and America have ho real conception of the truth. It is easy to see how this kind of thing helps Christian Missionary collections for many people, even those who are not religious, will contribute funds to "civilise" the Muslim "fanatics." It is another way of poisoning the minds of the Western races against the East in general.

THE REMEDY

When moving pictures appeared these afforded another opportunity to be-little the Muslims. Films such as "The Auction of Souls," "The Virgin of Stamboul" and others began to appear, every one of which was patently anti-Muslim propaganda. American companies care nothing for the feeling of the Muslim, and time after time objectionable features appear in films which mock Islamic prayer take the name of Allah in vain, and in the dialogue have offensive remarks calculated the make a Muslim's blood boil, but which are taken as the truth by ignorant Western audiences.

Time after time Islamic prayer is acted in such a ridiculous manner that no Muslim would recognise it.

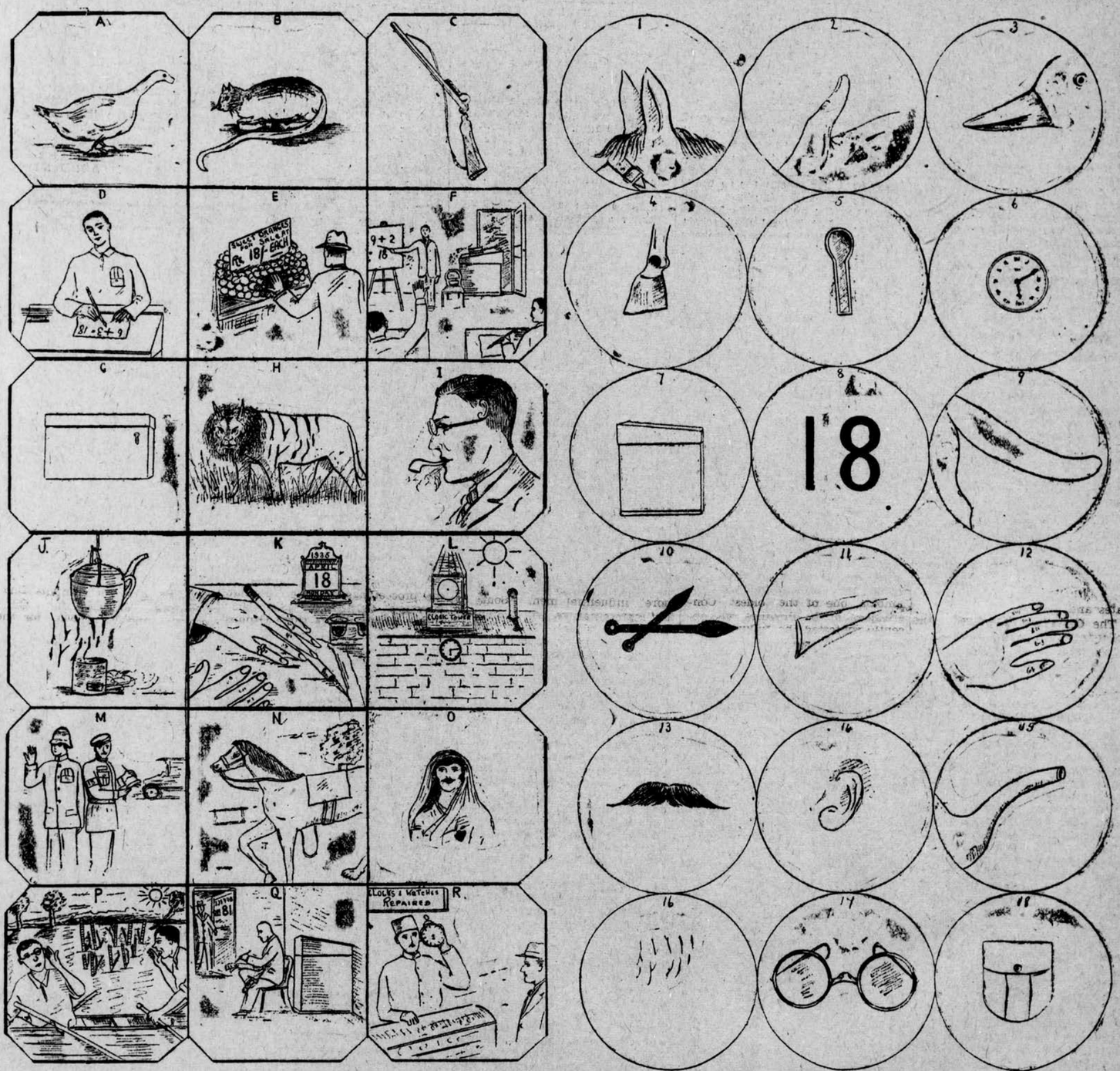
Let us understand that the film also being used against Islam, and it behoves Muslims in every country to watch the cinema closely and prevent the exhibition of any film calculated to hurt the feeling of Muslims. In the West I have protested vigorously against these films and just before I left England had to bring one of these to the notice of the Government.

Why is it that only Islam and the Muslims are ridiculed, and painted in such black colours? These people fear Islam, and know that it is gaining ground throughout the world. They cannot check it by fair means so they use foul. Fear is the guiding principle of those who attack Islam to-day.

The remedy is to produce our own novels, magazines, booklets and even films, to boycott such cinemas as show film of this objection able type. Never to let one pass, but to organise protest meetings pass resolutions, and demand the reform of the cinema, and the non-publication of offenive novels and articles. Muslim must become as great propagandists as their opponents, they must awaken from their slumber and revive once again the missionary spirit which carried the flag of Islam to the Far East and Far West, and by united efforts pave the way for the time when Islam will be rightly understood by all.

DEFECTS Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



Defects competition is so simple that each and every reader young as well as old can take part in it. Each of the pictures on the left marked A. B. C. has some defect. The series of pictures on the right marked 1. 2, 3 show what the defect is. For instance the key hole of the box in picture "G" on the left is in the wrong position and picture No. 5 on the right depicting a key hole indicates where the defect lies. You, therefore, have to enter No. 5 against No. "G" in th.. Coupon.

Competition Solutitions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 7th, 14th and 21st April, 1935. Closing Date 24th April, 1935.

Our Ajmer Letter

ENDURANCE CYCLIST HONOURED

N. C. Roy Receives Purse And Gold Medal At Ajmer

(From Our Correspondent).
AJMER (By Mail.)

The 20th session of the All-India Audichya Bramh Samaj and the sixth session of the Audichya Mahasabha will be held during the coming Easter at Pushkar. The former will be presided over by Syt. Chaturbhaij Mankeshwar Bhatt, retired Dewan of Danta, a great reformer, and eminent journalist. The latter will be presided over by Pt. Kanhayalal Upadhyay, pleader, Rutlam.

An exhibition of the Audichya papers published till now, will be held during the sessions.

ENDURANCE CYCLIST.

Mr. N. C. Roy the endurance cyclist without stop, was presented with a purse of Rs. 250 at a public meeting.

Sardar Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, who presided over the meeting, presented Mr. Roy with a certificate signed by four eminent officials of the Ajmer police, and four eminent non-officials. The certificate was countersigned by the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, and the Superintendent of Police.

The Ajmer Bar Association presented a gold medal to Mr. Roy.

May 3 has been fixed as the Flag Day to be observed in Ajmer. The contributions have reached Rs. 20,000 and the Silver Jubilee Committee is striving to collect about a lac.

BERAR CONGRESS CONFERENCE

Reception Committee Arrangements At Akola

AKOLA, April 12.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Conference has issued the following bulletin:—

The Reception Committee is making all arrangements to afford all possible facilities to those who attend the Conference.

Lodging arrangements will be made for all those who come to attend the Conference free of cost.

Reception Committee is making proper and convenient arrangements for boarding of all delegates and visitors.

The Committee has fixed the following boarding charges:—

Two meals at 10 annas.

One meal at 6 annas.

Refreshments stalls will also be arranged for the conveniences of all those who come.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Swadeshi Exhibition on a big scale is being arranged. It will contain Khaddar of all kinds and from all centres so also all good manufactured from various village industries.

The Exhibition shall be unique and first of its kind in Berar. The entrance fee is fixed at one anna.

SWADESHI BAZAAR

Apart from the Swadeshi Exhibition, there shall be a Swadeshi Bazaar with all kinds of Swadeshi goods from every part of India except cloth. The entrance fee for Swadeshi Bazaar is also fixed at one anna.

VISITORS

Proper arrangements will be made for visitors in the pandal and they shall be able to hear all the proceedings of and speeches of the conference. The visitor's fees are fixed according to sitting arrangements and they shall be Rs. 25, 5, 1 and 2 annas.

Rajkot People's Anxiety

(From Our Correspondent)
WADHWAN, April 13.

The Thakore Sahib of Rajkot is lying ill and does not stir out of the Palace. The Rajkat public is anxious about the Thakore Sahib's health and hope that he will recover soon.

HARIJAN HUTS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Several Harijan families in Tale village, Mangaon Taluka, Kolaba District, have been rendered homeless and destitute by a fire which destroyed their huts in the middle of January last. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued an appeal for public help to these helpless Harijans. Recently the Gandhi Seva Sena deputed one of its representatives to survey the affected area.
(Photos taken by Rohidas Dnanodaya Samaj, Bombay.)

Some of the Mang Families who are now in distress.

Local Committee with Mr. Pagedar, a representative of Gandhi Seva Sena.

Congress Groups In Punjab

SHOULD BRING ORGANISATION OUT OF SLOUGH, SAYS DUNICHAND

LAHORE, April 10.

In view of the presence in Lahore of the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, who in a recent speech made reference to the difference among Congress workers in the Punjab and whose tour programme in the Punjab for its definite object the unification and consolidation of Congress work in the province, particular interest attaches to the following statement on Congress differences made by Lala Dunichand of Ambala, one of the oldest Congressmen in the Province, who recently contested the Jullundur Assembly constituency as a Congress Parliamentary Board candidate. Lala Dunichand says:—

To-day the Congress in the Punjab is divided into three groups which I would call Group A, Group B and Group C, as I do not want to give them names having a bad odour about them. I have spent a considerable part of the last three months at Lahore and I have had opportunities to study them more closely and the survey that I am going to make of the situation in this press communication is the result of that study. It is written with the object of clarifying the situation and making the Congress work in this Province less difficult.

THE OLDEST VOTARIES.

Speaking on the basis of broad lines Group A consists of those who are the oldest votaries of the Congress. They are uncompromising Congressmen and some of them have sacrificed their all at the altar of the country and are poor to-day. To them the honour and prestige of the Congress appeal most. Materially they are less resourceful and in worldly gains very poor. They have got no other organisation except the Congress at their back. They are prepared to challenge any individual howsoever big and any forces howsoever powerful that are unfriendly or inimical to the Congress. They receive inspiration from the work and life of Dr. Satya Pal to whom they look, whatever his critics might say, as the embodiment of sacrifice, courage and patriotism.

RECENT RECRUITS.

Group B consists of these Congressmen who have done, comparatively recently, conspicious and meritorious service to the country. Some of them have done service marked by great sacrifice and courage. Some institutions having material resources and whole time workers are at their command. These institutions and workers are always at the back and call of Group B. Group B has got more influence with the bigger people and sometimes does not mind hobnobbing with the more influential men. Some of the representatives of Group B even try to placate those individuals and parties whose interests are opposed to those of the Congress. On certain momentous occasions when the Congress is called upon to give a battle to the reactionary and communal forces, they do not stand by the Congress and give it away. Group B has more influence with the press which on the whole is not strongly pro-Congress and a section of it is even anti-Congress. Group A has not so much influence with the press as Group B has, because it is less resourceful and more uncompromising in its attitude and conduct towards individuals and forces opposed to the Congress.

MUTUAL QUARREL.

There is a good deal of jealousy and mutual dislike between the notable representatives of the two Groups. At times a good deal of petty mindedness and hostility is shown towards each other. Group B underrates the work of Group A and is very jealous of giving credit to Group A for even their most unselfish work. Group B does not mind requisitioning the service of even those persons who are by no means friends of the Congress or have worked against the Congress. Both groups have their followers who try to widen the gulf between the two Groups and make combined work difficult.

NO-PARTY MEN.

Group C consists of those few, though notable, gentlemen who do not ally themselves with either Group or Group B but join with both Groups and render help to them. They are helpful in preventing the further accentuation of differences and making some common work possible. But in their anxiety to be impartial and to keep the balances equal, they are not strong enough to take either Group to task when one or the other of the two Groups is manifestly and decidedly in the wrong.

What I have said above applies mainly to the Congressmen at Lahore. Most of the Districts are free from the differences of the kind that exist between the two Groups A and B at Lahore, though in certain Districts certain Congressmen are leavened with or under the influence of one or the other Group. Personal considerations and the influence of certain institutions make certain Congressmen in the mofussil more allies with Group B.

TEAM WORK IMPOSSIBLE.

As a result of my study of the view of the two Groups, my observation of the attitude and mentality of the important individuals composing the two Groups, and my efforts at securing unity of the two Groups for the common purpose of carrying on the Congress work, I have come to the conclusion that complete change of heart and the restoration of the true team spirit are not possible. The two Groups have developed their own characteristic mentalities, mutual association and methods of work and the complete harmony of work and purpose is impossible. The element of personal like or dislike in case of certain individuals is not altogether absent. But at the same time conflict and unpleasantness between the two Groups can be avoided by the proceedings of the Punjab Provincial Conference just concluded which all the three Groups made a success by their combined efforts. It is very often said by certain Congress workers that without unity between the two parties and the complete change of heart no Congress work is possible. We cannot afford to sit silent and wait for the ideal unattainable. Both Groups contain in their ranks real, earnest, sincere and devoted men and women and they should set to work in their own way and even retaining their own characteristic ways and take the Congress out of the slough into which it has fallen. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has chalked out the programme of work already published. The only note of warning that I would like to strike is that those who want to exploit the Congress and who are likely to give a bad name to the Congress should be kept at a respectable distance from all activities of the Congress.—A. P.

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS

Administration Report For 1933-34 Published

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, April 11.

The annual report of Gaekwar Baroda State Railways for the year 1933-34 shows that, the management of Khijadia-Dhari section was taken over by Baroda from Gondal State from 1-4-34, and negotiations were proceeding with the Junagadh State Railway for the working of the Dhari section. The expenditure per mile, during 1933-34, comes to Rs. 4,000 for narrow gauge section, Rs. 4500 for Mehsana Railways, Rs. 2,750 for Khijadia Dhari Railway, Rs. 5,000 for Okha section and Rs. 11,500 for the Anand Petlad section. During the same year Junagadh, Morvi, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Gondal State railways spent Rs. 5,500, 9750, 6250, 5750 and 8000 per mile respectively.

The cotton industry statistical returns act is amended and the owner of every mill is instructed to prepare each month a return of all (a) cotton goods manufactured and (b) cotton yarn spun in the mill by machinery worked otherwise than by manual labour.

REMEMBER

16th of APRIL

Lord Mahavir's Birthday Anniversary

TO BE CELEBRATED AS

THE ALL-INDIA HUMANITARIAN DAY

HUMANITY DEMANDS THAT

1. Men should be kind to all creatures.
2. Cruelty, Torture and horrible slaughter should be stopped.
3. Inhumane customs of food, fashion, sport and religion should be stopped;

AND

All should be Just, Loving and Merciful to God's sentient creatures.

All should be harmless in thought, words and deeds.

ATTEND PUBLIC MEETING ON 16TH APRIL, 1935, AT MARWARI VIDYALAYA, SANDHURST ROAD.

LALLUBHAI D. JHAVERI,
President,
Bombay Humanitarian League.

Ajanta

SOAP

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Our London Letter

(Continued from page 6).

moment to be kept away from the public gaze until the end of July next.

International Politics

Similarly the very grave situation of war and of international trouble is also pushed behind the scene. Parliaments of all the countries are asked to hush up because conversations of delicate nature are still going on. Even the ordinary method of conducting delicate negotiations through Ambassadors of different countries has been set aside and everything is resolved to private and personal conversations. Mr. Anthony Eden's pilgrimage of private conversations is likely to end in digging up a mountain to kill a mole.

Russia's High Status

Moscow in the meantime has now definitely appeared on the scene and her methods of international politics have a devastating logic and an over-powering sincerity. The soldiers of the Red Army realise that they and their people are now the actual owners of the lands, factories, mines, railways etc. The Red forces by their new culture and civilization are logically unfit to attack other peoples' possessions but they are more fit to defend their own. The whole outlook of non-aggression and disarmament of a Communist State is entirely different from, and in many ways opposite to, the outlook of capitalist States. Whilst the Soviet Union would welcome the success of the workers in other countries like Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, China and Britain, Soviet philosophy does not admit of sending Soviet armies to conquer any of these countries. They have been able to build up a mighty socialist defence force as well as socialist industries and agricultural developments. Moscow, therefore, though hated by all is now beginning to be respected by all and she is becoming in the present negotiations the centre of European politics.

Mutual Courtesies

The visit of the British Foreign Office Mission to Moscow early this week had, of course, to be conducted along recognised lines of international courtesies in which each participating country has to respect the existing forms of government of the other side. However, comments are available in London about the courtesies shown by the Soviet leaders to the British flag, the British King and the British National Anthem. Without such exchange of courtesies nations are not prepared to enter into any negotiations and, therefore, they are to be observed to keep up the international contact. There have been naturally severe comments in this country, particularly in Socialist circles, over the courtesies observed by M. Stalin and M. Litvinoff. But, it is explained, that Mr. Eden, the emblem of British capitalism had to stand up and to propose the toast of the President of the Council of Commissariat of the Soviet Union. At the Opera House in Moscow, the band played "God Save the King" with Litvinoff and other Communist members of the audience standing out of courtesy. However it should not be forgotten that following the same custom the band played the Communist Anthem—the Red Internationale—with all its bitter attacks upon capitalist and landowners when the British Ambassador and Mr. Eden stood up in respectful silence.

Lenin's Retort

When a correspondent sent in a press cutting to the local Communist Party reporting that in connection with Mr. Eden's visit Soviet Commissars and officials were permitted to wear dress suits, he commented "If true—shades of Lenin—please investigate." The investigations brought forth the following in the columns of the "Daily Worker": "Well, the shades of Lenin are quite explicit on that point. Lenin disposed of the question in 1922, when Chicherin was preparing to go to the Genoa Conference and present the Soviet Government's historic proposals for general disarmament. Chicherin was worried at the prospect of having to wear a frock coat and top hat. "What will the workers say," he asked. 'The workers will say that if it were in our interests for you to wear petticoats, you would have to wear them,' replied Lenin."

Faced with Hitler's point-blank declaration that the U.S.S.R. is Germany's "natural enemy," and his hysteria at the suggestion of a pact of mutual aid with the Bolsheviks, the British ruling class is undergoing a painful process of meditation on its position. It may have to come to the repugnant conclusion that its interests will be better suited by agreement with the U.S.S.R. than with Hitler. This is what gives Capt. Eden's visit to Moscow its critical importance. From the Soviet angle, the visit will have been a success if it strengthens the hands of those who favour agreement with the Soviet Union's policy of pacts of mutual aid.

Curious Contradictions

However, Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, has raised a pertinent question. He points out in the current issued of his Party's paper that in the early years of the Soviet revolution the Socialists of all countries were proud of the sincerity which the Soviet representatives brought into international politics. They swept aside the hypocrisies of diplomatic language. They stated their purpose in simple, direct words. They did not cloak their criticism of other countries. "That day," says Mr. Brockway, "seems to have gone. We have had," he continues, "Litvinoff's praise of the idealistic thinking and peace aspirations of the statesmen of the Imperialist Powers. We have had his congratulations of Germany on the return of the Saar. Now, in Moscow, Stalin himself appears to have paid a tribute to the British Empire as the greatest factor in the world for peace and stability. What will the Indian people think of Stalin's tribute to British Imperialism? What kind of stability does the British Empire contribute—Socialist or Capitalist? In Moscow the Soviet representatives talked as though the British National Government is making a tremendous peace contribution to the world. On last Sunday there was a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London, against the war preparations and policy of the National Government. At the same moment that the British Communist leader was delivering this speech, M. Litvinoff (having signed a document with Capt. Eden declaring that there is no conflict between international policies of the two Governments) was gripping Mr. Eden's hand in farewell and saying: 'Good bye, Mr. Eden, I wish you all success, for your success will be our success.' It is impossible to maintain these contradictions."

National Suicide

The British budget outwardly appears prosperous, but the £10 million extra military expenditure next year and also a further £15 million to £20 million expected to be fully wanted as a supplementary estimate are making it impossible for the Chancellor to cut down any taxes which undoubtedly are the heaviest in Great Britain, being about forty times as great per head as they are for the tax-payers of India and the Indians know how overtaxed they are in relation to their national wealth. After taking the maximum limit out of the tax-payers any big military expenditure or any war enterprise will bring even the prosperous British budget into bankruptcy within a couple of months. Japan is already suffering the agonies of a bankrupt State. The German people are to be taxed next year £60 million more than last year which means a pound per head of population and their armament schemes are still in the initial stages. Italian armament efficiency and expenditure are great indeed but their industries and the wages of their workers are reaching the lowest point. The discontent of the hungry masses everywhere is becoming a growing menace to the rulers of all countries whether parliamentary or dictatorial. The Armament race, therefore, is known in the inner circles of all governments to be national and racial suicide but they are all in it since they dare not get out of it. On the 15th of April, when Mr. Neville Chamberlain will present his budget it will be clear that Great Britain is no better than other nations which are fighting for arms and armaments.

U. P. Letter

HAVE FAITH IN CONGRESS

Mr. Bhulabhai's Exhortation For Enrolment As Members

(From A Correspondent).

BHAZIABAD, April 12.

Two notorious dacoits, who tried to fire on the police party were overpowered at Sihani (near Ghaziabad) and a Webley revolver and a country-made pistol, both of which were loaded, and a lot of ammunition were taken possession of by the police.

Another dacoit was arrested at Bara, after a daring encounter between him and the police, in which the dacoit was was wounded. A revolver and several cartridges were seized from his possession.

'Forced labour' was responsible for a serious fight between a constable and some 'chamars,' at Chitkapore, in District Etawah. As a result, many people were injured, and a large number of persons were arrested. It is alleged that the constable wanted the 'chamars' to take some sugarcane to his house and the 'chamars' refused to obey him.

MONEY-LENDER MURDERED

One rich money-lender Hira Lal, of village Nangal, is reported to have been murdered by his debtors, and his dead body was found floating on the waters of the Jumna. Four persons, who, it is understood, had the clothes of the deceased in their possession, have been taken into custody.

A young dancing girl has been, it is alleged, abducted at the point of a revolver from a running train at Sarnath and taken away in a waiting car. Threats of the abductor kept off the rescuers at an arm's length.

Sardar Patel will preside over the Provincial (U.P.) Kissan Conference and has also agreed to tour some important towns of U.P. in the first week of May.

DESAI'S APPEAL

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appealed to the audience at the public meetings held at Ghaziabad and Meerut, to have faith in Congress, and enrol themselves as Congress members and use Swadeshi goods.

Great loss to property and cattle is reported to have been caused by a hail-storm in the East U.P. The boat-bridge over R. Ken at Banda has been blown away and two or three boats are reported to have sunk.

The District Magistrate, Agra, has sentenced one Badan Singh to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 100 fine, or, in default, three months further for a seditious speech. Mr. Swaraj Prakash of District Etawah has also been sentenced under section 124-A and 153A to nine months' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, under each count.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL RESIGNS

Great flutter has been caused in the provincial Muslim circles by the resignation of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal from the Chancellorship of the Aligarh University.

An important meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University Committee is fixed for the 19th inst., when momentous decisions are expected to be taken. At present there are two candidates (Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Khan, M.L.A.) for the Vice-Chancellorship. It is also understood that important conversations are going on between His Excellency the Viceroy, the Lord Rector of the University and the Chancellor in connection with the election of the Vice-Chancellor.

Nurse's Death Mystery

AGRA CITY, April 13.

Mrs. Hesing, a nurse who was staying in the Agra cantonment is reported to have died, unexpectedly as a result of vomitting.

"Post mortem" examination of the body was carried out, but the conclusions reached thereat, are not yet available.—A. P.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Bombay Branch.

TARAPUR WANTS ASSURED SUPPLY OF WATER

Appeal For Help To Tune Of Rs. 10,000

A Tarapur correspondent writes:-

"An appeal to the public from the Water Works Committee, Tarapur, District Thana) has been issued over the signatures of four officers of the Committee, as under:—

"There being scarcity of pure drinking water at Tarapur, for the last many years, an arrangement was made for the supply of such water, some 13 years back, and the water was supplied from the well in the premises of late Sheth Jehangirji Dadabhoy Taraporevala, by means of an engine, through pipes. About 3,000 persons, including Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans availed themselves of this arrangement.

Unfortunately the water of the well became blackish and also the supply was insufficient. So, for the last 11 years, the people have to fetch water from a distance of about half a mile. Further in summer the people and the cattle have to undergo severe difficulties owing to the scarcity of water in that season. Upon this, the Village Uplift Committee of Taluka Palghar (Dist. Thana) resolved to undertake this work, and appointed a Water Works Committee, according to the scheme of Village Uplift, propounded by Sir Frederick Sykes.

The Presidents of the Taluka and District Boards are in full sympathy with the scheme. But the Government grant being reduced and there being no sufficient money for extra work, the residents of Tarapur with the help of some philanthropic gentlemen from outside resolved to arrange for the supply of pure drinking water to the residents and cattle of this place, by sinking a well 45 ft. in diameter and 25 ft. deep, with the help of an oil-engine and pipes.

To this day the Committee collected about Rs. 1,000 from the residents, and sank a well on the piece of land, measuring 5 "gunthas," presented by Sheth Ranchhoddas Lallubhai, in memory of his late father, Sheth Lallubhai Mathuradas, and the work of sinking the well was inaugurated under the auspices of Sheth Motilal Kanji, Banji, B.A., LL.B., J.P., of Bombay, on the 26th April, 1934.

The well contains a sufficient quantity of pure water. But the sinking work should still go to about 10 ft. to 15 ft. deeper, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 is required for the engine, a tank and pipes. Besides, more than Rs. 10,000 are required for the cost of its maintenance, the interest of which will be utilised towards the pay of the mechanic, oil and repairs, etc.

The majority of the residents being farmers and their financial condition being very poor, the committee are unable to finance for the work and hence the members of the committee and the residents most respectfully beg to request the charitable gentlemen and ladies to help them by contributing their mite.

Contributions may be sent by a cheque or M.O., to the Vice-President, Water Works Committee, Tarapur, and the receipt for them will be acknowledged through papers. The Committee hope to get a good response from the charitable public."

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AIRMAIL FROM CROYDON DELAYED

KARACHI, April 14.

The airmail for Croydon left at 9-30 this morning.

The airmail from Croydon is being delayed and is expected to-morrow behind Schedule by 24 hours.—A.P.

The effects of impure blood

Blood is the vehicle of life. But with arthritic people it is also the vehicle of toxines which poison them. Boils and carbuncles, skin diseases, show a critical alteration of the blood. When uric acid becomes embedded in your joints it is rheumatism; when it is deposited in your big toe, it is gout. Now arterio-sclerosis is generated; now the veins are infected and varicose veins and ulcers are produced with the oppressing threats of phlebitis. Lastly piles are frequent with arthritic sufferers. But all those diseases will soon be things of the past thanks to *Richelet's Blood Purifier*, the all-powerful blood restorer, to which are due thousands of cures. If blood torments you, be no longer uneasy. Your sufferings, immediately alleviated by *Richelet's Blood Purifier*, will disappear with wonderful swiftness. RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency

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1932	...	75,65,000
1933	...	1,29,17,000
1934	...	1,56,07,000

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SIR SAMUEL HOARE "MISINFORMED"?

"Morning Post's" Allegations About Bengal Association's Memorial

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes under date London, April 5:—

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, stated:—

(1) That the Note published in the "Morning Post" yesterday was drawn up by three or four individuals.

(2) That it was one of several drafts put before the Bengal Branch, but it was not accepted by the Branch or the Central Organisation;

(3) "I am not prepared to take into account the individual views of three or four officials, when those views are not accepted by their branch organisation."

(4) That he did not know whether the document had been before the Bengal Association or not, but if it had been before the Association it had been rejected.

SIR S. HOARE MISINFORMED.

In view of these statements it is necessary for the "Morning Post" to state that Sir Samuel Hoare is misinformed, and to re-assert:

(1) That the Note was drawn up and approved by the Committee of the Bengal Association (which consisted—naturally enough—of five individuals and not of the entire Association. The Committee consisted of two Secretaries to the Government, two Judges and one Sub-Divisional Officer.)

(2) That the note was endorsed by all but six of the 140 members of the Association and by others.

(3) That this hearty endorsement prompted the Bengal Association to draft the Memorial.

The "Morning Post" points out also that of Sir Samuel Hoare's statements quoted above, Nos. (2), (3) and (4) contradict each other.

The Government's consternation at the disclosure by the "Morning Post" of the true feelings of Indian civil servants towards the India Bill was made plain immediately the House of Commons met.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for India, floundered from one inconsistency to another.

He attempted to prove that the Note protesting against the India "reforms", prepared for the Bengal Civil Service Association, and published in the "Morning Post", had not been accepted by that Association.

But when asked to say whether or not it had come before the Association, he replied, "I don't know whether it did or whether it didn't."

In reply to Mr. Churchill's challenge, he tried to belittle the importance of the Note, while, at the same time, declaring that the "Morning Post" had "taken upon itself a heavy responsibility" by publishing it.

The Committee stage of the India Bill was upset for nearly three hours when Mr. Churchill moved to report progress in order to discuss the "Morning Post's" publication of the Bengal Civil Service Note.

So eager were members to make themselves fully acquainted with the Bengal Civil Service condemnation of the Indian "reforms" that the pages of the "Morning Post" were being rustled on Conservative Liberal and Socialist Benches. Sir Samuel Hoare's copy was carefully guarded by his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Lord Winterton, Sir Samuel Hoare's most enthusiastic follower, was thoughtfully studying the "Morning Post" when a fellow member reminded him that to read a newspaper in the House was out of order.

Anxious to continue his study, Lord Winterton rose to suggest that if the debate were to continue, the Chairman would have to waive the rule prohibiting the reading of newspapers in order to allow members to read the "Morning Post".

The Chairman, Sir Dennis Herbert, answered that members were not prohibited from reading a newspaper which was the subject of debate.

Lord Winterton thankfully returned to his "Morning Post".

FEAR AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. Churchill made it clear that the Bengal Civil Service Note was the foundation of the Memorial to the Government objecting to the India Bill, which was endorsed by the entire Civil Service of India.

"For the first time", he said, "we are in possession of the real views of the Indian Civil Service with regard to this Bill."

Anyone reading the document would see that the whole of this policy was viewed with the gravest apprehension, fear and disappointment by the great mass of the Indian Civil Service.

Sir Samuel Hoare, admitting that he had received extracts from the document some days ago, called it "a document drawn up by three or four individuals and not accepted either by the Bengal Association or by the Central Indian Civil Service Association".

That opinion, he claimed, had been confirmed by Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, with whom he had been in telegraphic communication.

Therefore, he was not prepared to take into account the individual views of three or four officials, when those views were not supported by their Service organisation.

At the end of his reply Sir Samuel Hoare took the liberty which both he and Mr. Baldwin have granted themselves before of taking for granted the opinions of Indian civil servants.

He was quite sure, he told the House, that the members of the Indian Civil Service would resent the publication of a confidential document which was certain to stir up unnecessary bitterness against civil servants in India, and especially in Bengal, where they were faced with a very difficult situation.

SOCIALISTS TO THE RESCUE

Having said as much, Sir Samuel Hoare sat down with the air of a man who hopes, but hardly dares believe, that he has extricated himself from a menacing situation.

His hope was doomed. Member after member rubbed salt into the Government wound. And, once again, the Secretary for India's warmest defenders were the Socialists.

Mr. Amery, Conservative ex-Minister, and co-cheer-leader with Lord Winterton for the India Bill, jeered at Mr. Churchill's ingenuity in the production of "mare's nests".

But such sneers did not cover the nakedness of Sir Samuel Hoare's reply. Was he afraid of this revelation? demanded Mr. Churchill, scornfully rebutting Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that he had done something "very injurious" in raising discussion on the Bengal Civil Service document.

Must Parliament go forward blindfold while the real facts were disclosed elsewhere?

THE VEIL LIFTED

The only points mentioned in the Bengal Civil Service Memorial to the Government, as distinct from the un-official Note published in the "Morning Post", answered Sir Samuel Hoare, dealt with Service questions. They had nothing to do with general policy.

The fact, retorted Mr. Churchill, that the Service recommendations were repeated in the Memorial showed that the un-official Note was the "working material" for that Memorial.

"We have by this means", he drove home the vital point, "become acquainted with widespread views held throughout the Indian Civil Service which would otherwise have remained veiled."

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S INCONSISTENCIES.

Was it not clearly stated in the "Morning Post", asked the Duchess of Atholl, that the Note was endorsed by all but 6 out of the 140 members of the Bengal Civil Service Association".

Sir Samuel Hoare's "information" did not "btar out that statement".

But the Duchess of Atholl had fuller information. The memorandum upon which the official Memorial was based, she revealed, was circulated to the 140 members of the Bengal Civil Service Association. They were asked a series of questions and were told that it was not necessary to reply, but that no reply would be taken as approval. Very few replied.

Sir Samuel Hoare, given by Mr. Churchill another chance to explain his inconsistencies, repeated that, according to his information, the document published in the "Morning Post" was not accepted by the members of the Bengal Civil Service Association.

He was definitely authorised by the Governor of Bengal to say that the Memorial which had been placed in the library of the House of Commons was the only authoritative and representative document.

Mr. Churchill drew the obvious conclusion. It was perfectly clear that there was a conflict of testimony. It was also clear that there was a great body of Indian Civil Service behind the anxiety expressed in the document published by the "Morning Post" which could not, for obvious reasons, have been expressed in an official Memorial to the Government.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

Before the followers of the Government had given their familiar and beautifully disciplined performance of defeating Mr. Churchill's motion to report progress by 181 votes to 32, there was an episode which showed the pass to which Socialist support has brought the Government.

Mr. Tinker, Socialist member for Leigh, protesting against what he called "a sheer waste of time", urged the Government, if they wanted to get the India Bill through, to have a little more courage in fighting their Conservative opponents.

Mr. Churchill leapt to his feet. "I am exercising", he said, "the Parliamentary liberty granted to minorities, and I hope it will be preserved for other Parliaments.

FAITH IN BILL SEVERELY SHAKEN

The "Morning Post's" disclosure of the truth about the Indian Civil Service view of the Government of India Bill was the predominant subject of conversation yesterday in the Parliamentary lobbies.

The disciplined legions of Government supporters openly admitted that their faith in the Bill had been severely shaken.

The activity of the Government Whips revealed how seriously the position was viewed by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for India, and his colleagues in the Cabinet. They lost no opportunity of attempting to minimise the significance of the Bengal I.C.S., memorandum in private conversation.

It was recognised on every hand that the debate took place in circumstances of grave disadvantage to the opponents of the Bill. When the House met at 11 a.m. few members had had an opportunity seriously to study the Note, and few were acquainted with the contents of the memorial to Sir Samuel Hoare, to which he made frequent references in his speech.

Though Sir Samuel Hoare admitted on Thursday that he had had the memorial in his possession since January, and disavowed any intention of suppressing it, it was only last night that he placed a single copy of it at the disposal of members in the House of Commons' Library, and it was only last night that the memorial was circulated to the Press by the India Office.

The general feeling among members when the House dispersed was one of great uneasiness.—"Morning Post."

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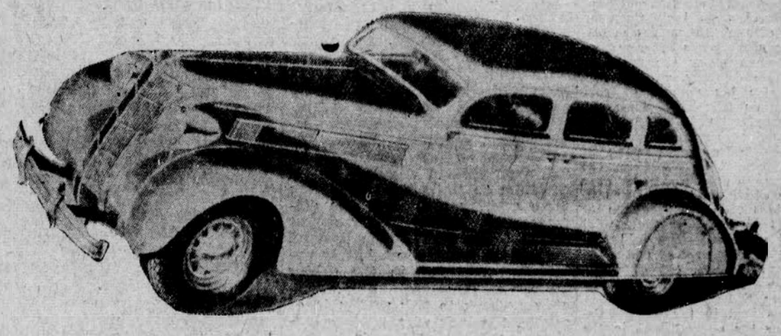

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Money Market Becomes Tight

Record Rise In Silver Price

Gold Steady, Due To Rumours Of Rise In Price

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 12

MONEY

Money was again tight this week, interbank call loans being placed at 3 1/2 per cent. The factors largely responsible for this situation were the repayment by banks of the short-term loans to the Imperial Bank of India and the requirement of funds in connection with the current share settlement. Whereas the market will receive fresh funds amounting to Rs. 255 lacs from Treasury bill maturities this week, there are no renewals. This should tend to ease money rates a little in the coming week. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to two months 2 3/4 per cent; three months 2 1/2 per cent and six months 2 1/4 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

The Bank of Netherlands has changed its discount rate from 2 1/2 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent as from 4th April and to 4 1/2 per cent from April 9, 1935.

The Reserve Bank of India has issued its first statement of Assets and Liabilities in its Issue and Banking Departments for the week ending April 5, 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities. (000's omitted)	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	19,05,29
Notes in circulation	166,99,97
Total	186,05,26
ASSETS	
Gold coin and bullion	
(a) held in India	41,5519
(b) outside India	2,86,98
Sterling Securities	48,62,95
Rupee Coin	49,94,95
Government of India Rupee Securities	43,05,19
Internal Bills of Exchange and Other	nil
Total	186,05,26

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	5,00,00
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	18,36,41
(b) Banks	7,82,07
(c) Others	nil
Bills payable	43
Other Liabilities	185
Total	36,20,76
ASSETS	
Notes	19,05,29
Rupee coin	3,30
Subsidiary coin	1,04
Bills discounted:—	
(a) Internal	nil
(b) External	nil
(c) Government of India Tr. Bills	nil
Balance held abroad	11,94,95
Loans and advances to Govt.	nil
Other Loans and advances	nil
Investments	5,00,00
Other assets	16,18
Total	36,20,76

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

In the Issue Department the total liabilities represent the amount of notes transferred from the Currency Department of the Government of India, showing a negligible decrease of about Rs. 5 lacs under the figure of the last week's currency return. On the Assets side the amount of gold coin and bullion transferred from the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves remain unchanged at Rs. 41.55 crores and Rs. 2.87 crores. Sterling securities are reduced by about Rs. 20 crores, whereas Rupee securities have increased by about Rs. 7 crores and in the aggregate there is a reduction of about Rs 13 crores under the total sterling and rupee securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve, out of which Rs. 10 crores represent the provision for the Silver Redemption Reserve.

Rupee coins held in the Issue Department plus the amount kept in the Banking Department aggregate about Rs. 50 crores which is the statutory limit (Sec. 33 of the Reserve Bank of India Act).

In the Banking Department Rs. 5 crores in the Reserve Fund represent the amount transferred from the currency department. The same is offset by investments of equivalent value as shown on the asset's side.

Giltedge experienced erratic fluctuations, with prices sagging to low levels and 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper dropping to Rs. 87-8 on Saturday. However, on firmer advices from London where the British securities ruled firm owing to optimistic feeling regarding the British Budget, India sterling stocks showed marked strength and the trend in the prices here turned upwards. Purchases were reported on account of the Imperial Bank and the Reserve Bank, which caused bear covering, with the result that 3 1/2 per cent Paper gradually recovered to Rs. 9-14 at which level it reacted and closed at Rs. 89-12. The undertone of the market is now distinctly better. Movements in other scrips were more or less in sympathy with fluctuations in 3 1/2 per cent Paper. The volume of business was fair-sized. 5 per cent 1941 bonds kept steady at Rs 100-4. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan improved from Rs. 100-9 to Rs. 101. 4 per cent 1950-70 loan gained from Rs. 103-2 to Rs. 104-6, while 1943 bonds were steady at Rs. 104-14. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan closed at Rs. 107-5, 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108-5 and 1945-55 tax-free loan at Rs. 115-6. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 107-10. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 101-9 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 101-10.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange ruled quiet during the early part, but the rates hardened somewhat later chiefly owing to tight money conditions. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1/6-5-64d., and buyers 1/6-7/64d., business being placed at the middle rate. The turnover was very small owing to paucity of export bills, both in connection with merchandise and gold, little or no fresh business being done in the latter. The forward rates were the quotations:—April 1/6-3/32d. May 1/6-1/16d., June/July 1/6-1/32d., and August 1s. 6d.

The foreign exchange market in London witnessed wide fluctuations in the London Paris and London-New York cross rates, but on the whole the pound sterling ruled firm both in terms of the dollar and the franc. Opening at Dols. 4.85¼ the New York-London rate gradually eased off to Dols 4.83-1/8 but again improved and closed at Dols. 4.84⅜. The Paris London rate after improving to 73.78 at the beginning declined to as low as 73.09 but reacted and closed at 73.46. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 28.59 and 58.37 respectively.

A Press Communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, dated April 10, 1935, states that all tenders received for sterling were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tenden on April 17, 1935 and successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Thursday the 18th April 1935.

GOLD STANDARD DEBTORS.

Many debtor countries now realize their inability to maintain their currencies at the old parities of exchange; others have devised complicated subterfuges to preserve a superficial currency stability. This is best illustrated by the recent exchange regulations enforced in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania which include the grant of permission to importers to pay in their own currency at premiums far above the "official" parities. As pointed out in a financial note in the Economist "these permits take the form of an authority to special industries or firms to purchase essential imports at no matter what price, provided payment is made in blocked home currency." Also the regulations allow "the use of blocked currencies at a discount, to finance exports from debtor countries. This enables foreign purchasers to subsidise exporters in debtor countries and to recoup themselves in their own currency. Alternatively, exporters from the debtor country are authorised to sell their foreign currency at a premium to importers into the same country and use the difference to reduce their export prices. The greater the demand for certain imports the higher the premium reckoned in the debtor country's currency. The greatest drawback to this system is, of course, the lack of a uniform exchange rate and the fact that Government control "to prevent abuses" makes business increasingly difficult. The Governments concerned defend the system on two grounds. First, that it is devised to prevent a rise in home prices, and secondly that it benefits financial debtors, since whatever payments they make under the various moratoria are calculated on the old parities. While the advantage to individual debtors cannot be denied the claim that this system as prevented a rise in prices is not borne out by facts, since there has developed a highly complicated internal system of compensation and barter transactions which has driven the effective price of most commodities far above the official published prices. For example, a merchant will only sell cotton if the buyer gives him a claim on something which he can in turn dispose of at a profit. It is difficult to see how in these circumstances the debtor countries concerned can claim to be still on the gold standard."

GOLD.

The gold market was very steady despite erratic movements in the cross-rates. There is a strong belief among the dealers that in the event of devaluation of gold currencies, the price of gold will rise and this has contributed to the present steadiness. The rates still rule far above export parity rendering fresh business either for near or forward delivery impossible and it is reported that in fact some sales have been effected by banks in the local market. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 1-1|2 to 2 lacs tolas with the daily offtake almost unchanged at about 3000 tolas. Arrivals from up-country are small amounting to some 10,000 to 15,000 tolas a day. The price of ready gold after improving from Rs. 35-12-6 to Rs. 35-14-0 declined to Rs. 35-11-6 yesterday but closed at Rs. 35-13. The price of sovereigns showed little change closing at Rs. 22-13-6 and Rs. 22-14-0 for ready and forward. In London the quotation for gold declined last Saturday to 143sh. 10-1|2d. but improving to 144s. 11d. closed at 143s. 11-1|2d. per ounce fine. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Kaiser-I-Hind" amounted to Rs. 10.21 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 35-14-0 and Rs. 35-11-6 for ready, Rs. 35-14-6 and Rs. 35-12-3 for 23rd April settlement and Rs. 35-15-6 and Rs. 35-13-3 for 20th May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 28,125 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver was firm following advices from other principal centres. The price of ready silver opened at Rs 67-12 and advanced to Rs. 68|12 on Tuesday and with a slight recession to Rs. 68-7 again improved yesterday to Rs. 69. To-day the market received the news that the U. S. A. Treasury would meet any price set for silver in the world market; this was followed by another announcement that President Roosevelt has increased the price the Treasury will have to pay for newly mined silver from 62-1|2 cents to 71 cents per ounce, the new rate coming into effect immediately. The rate in the local market shot up to Rs. 71. There was a large amount of forward business transacted on bazar account.

SHARES.

Almost panic-stricken over the close of the preceding week when the prices of almost all shares were heavily marked down, the Stock Exchange opened weak on Saturday owing to apprehension that the current settlement may not be smooth. The contributory factors were the fluctuations in the gilt-edged and the uncertain position of the gold currencies, which influenced the movements in prices, particularly of sugar and steel shares.

In the miscellaneous section there was a marked fall in steel shares at the opening of the market last Saturday, Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. touching Rs. 123 and Rs. 550 respectively. Later the quotations improved to Rs. 582-8 but closed at Rs. 576-4 in the case of Defd. shares and at Rs. 131 for Ordys. Tata 2nd Pref. shares rose to Rs. 164-4. Tata Hydros were steady at Rs. 161-14. Tata Power shares touched the lowest level of Rs. 1,400 but improved and closed at Rs. 1,455. Andhra Valleys moved between Rs. 1561-4 and Rs. 1572-8. Alcock shares further lost about Rs. 10 to 165. Bombay Burmahs improved from Rs. 342-8 to Rs. 355 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 152-8 to Rs. 155. Bombay Steams kept steady at Rs. 276-4. Scindia Steam shares after easing off to Rs. 9-14 improved and closed at Rs. 10-2.

A White-washing Report

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS ON BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE ABOUT KARACHI TRAGEDY.

A Regrettable Decision

We are constrained to say that on the main issue the long, elaborate and otherwise important "communique" just issued by the Bombay Government regarding the Karachi firing incident leaves us cold. If it is, indeed, the case, as the "communique" says, that "the Governor-in-Council having fully investigated all the circumstances is of the opinion that the local officers made every possible effort to prevent the situation which finally arose and that the action taken to deal with this situation, when it menaced the lives and property of the citizens, could not have been avoided," the Government had not only nothing to lose by holding an independent and impartial inquiry into the incident but everything to gain by holding it.—"Tribune."

Revise The Decision

In view of what we have stated, it is most disappointing to feel that Government should have brushed aside the very reasonable and moderate demand for an independent and impartial inquiry. The Government "communique" itself shows that on many matters Government itself is not adequately informed, and on some others the information available shows that the action of the authorities merits condemnation, unless to the satisfaction of an impartial tribunal they can prove to the contrary. We feel that in the light of detailed facts that have been revealed it is as much in Government interests as in public benefit that an independent and impartial enquiry should be held. In this connection, we expect Government will have no hesitation to revise their decision.—"National Call."

No Sense

One point has been more than once emphasised in the "communique" and it is that the Government were determined to prevent the crowd from entering the city. When your neighbour's house is on first, you cannot be too sure of the security of your own. When the graveyard was allowed to be converted into a scene of disorderliness and of defiant and unlawful demonstrations, the Government could not possibly save the city and its people except at an enormous cost. Forty-seven human lives had to be sacrificed at the altar of the city's peace. We are afraid there is hardly any sense in the official document which has been published. There was absolutely no sense, no judgment and no courage in the action which led to the firing and which the document is intended to defend.—"Advance".

Bungling All Throughout

The "communique" issued by the Government of Bombay on the Karachi firing incidents will not, we are afraid, serve the purposes of the Government. Although it has satisfied the Government of India, it will fail to satisfy the public that the conduct of the local authorities at Karachi who were primarily responsible for law and order in the city did all that had been expected of them. The story, as revealed by the "communique," of the incidents leading up to the unfortunate firing affair was a story of bungling all through by the officials. Even a rapid perusal of the statement issued by the Government will convince one that the district authorities failed to exercise their judgment in the right and proper manner.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Deserve Censure

After the speeches made by Government spokesmen, in reply to the adjournment motion in the Council of State and the "communique" issued by the Government of Bombay on the Karachi firing we feel that there is hardly any need for further enquiry, though we pressed for it last month and supported the demand made on the floor of the Assembly. We think so not because there are no aspects of the tragedy in which light could be thrown by such an enquiry but because the "communique" enables us to lay our finger unerringly on the person responsible for the ghastly business, which resulted in 47 persons being killed and 134 being injured. A false regard for what the Government presumed to be Muslim susceptibilities had induced the authorities to follow a predetermined policy which inevitably led to a calamity which has shocked not merely the Muslims but people of all classes and creeds throughout the country. The firing at the actual time it took place, might have become unavoidable, but, from the Government's own version of the incident, it could certainly have been prevented, if the District Magistrate had not withdrawn from the burial ground just at the psychological moment when trouble was starting. The local authorities deserve censure for mishandling the situation in a way that led to the most deplorable results.—"Hindustan Times."

A.-I. MEDICAL LICENTIATES' CONFERENCE

INDORE, April 14.

The 27th Conference of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held this year at the King Edward Hall, Indore, under the presidency of Sir James Roberts. Dr. D. D. Khandekar is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The same evening His Highness the Maharaja Holkar will open an Exhibition on sanitary and hygienic subjects under the auspices of the Conference.

Arrangements have been made to lodge the delegates at Malhar Ashram.—United Press.

HARIJANS CELEBRATE RAMNAVMI

Procession Follows Religious Rites In Temple

The Ram Navmi festival was celebrated by the Harijans of Bombay on Friday last in their own Vithal Rukhmai Temple at Fergusson Road.

The "Hom Havan" was performed by the members of Maharashtriya Arya Samaj. Kirtan was performed by Sjt. Sakharambuwa and Anshabuwa and then a long procession accompanied by a band was taken out from Globe Mill in DeLisle Road pression was that tht investiga to Worli and back to the temple. Several Bhajan groups and prominent members of the community participated in the procession.

Mr. Ganpat Vithal Borgharker, one of the trustees of the temple, was in charge of this procession.

ANOTHER PROCESSION

Another procession was taken out from Mahim Chawls near Elphinstone Road Bridge at 7 p.m. through Parel Road, Currey Road, DeLisle Road and back to Mahim Chawl.

PASSENGERS' COMPLAINT

Mr. M. C. Chinae writes:—

"On the 16th March," I wrote a letter to the Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway. The letter was signed by about fifty persons.

In your issue of the 1st instant a correspondent named F. K. B. very nicely relates the present policy of the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway.

However, through your esteemed journal, I appeal to the authorities to pay heed to the just complaints of the passengers and thereby maintain good relations between the passengers and themselves without which the smooth running of the business is not possible.

(Continued from Col. 7)

stones powder S Wallace and Co.; 67 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas; 118 drums castor oil Wilson Cotton and Co; 76 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co.; 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 67 bags gum N Mulji and Co.; 978 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 187 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ltd.; 375 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S.S. Nagato Maru for Shanghai:—350 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—350 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. City of Corinth, agents F F Campbell and Co., from New York:—135 drums lub oil; 135 drums lub. grease; 60 drums gel. jelly; 55 loose tyres and tubes; 29 bundles tyres and tubes; 75 cases h'ware; 45 cases rubber goods; 50 cases auto parts; 29 bundles truck; 65 cases medicines; 25 bundles soap; 20 box. electric goods; 20 cases lithostones; 90 bundles h'lanterns; 28 bundles galvd. pipe; 25 cases provisions; 22 cases typewriters; 254 drums dyestuff; 998 bales old news.; 50 bales p. paper; 80 cases radio sets; 48 bales cotton goods; 104 cases face cream; 50 bags starch; 25 cases sugar; 40 cases argo oil; 45 cases adv. matters; 320 bundles pipes; 225 piecs. pipes; 20 bags roots.

From St. Johans:—70 box. auto parts; 20 cases provisions; 210 bundles truck chassis.

From Philadelphia:—294 drums lub oil; 2480 cases lub oil.

From Alexandrea:—332 bales cotton.

S.S. Narkunda, agents M M and Co., from Melbourne:—78 cks. tallow; 41 cases cond. fruits; 25 cases provisions; 75 cases fruits; 902 pcs wood.

From Wellington:—157 cases milk powder.

From Sydney:—162 cks. tallow; 97 cases cnd. fruits; 25 cases fruits.

From Habbart:—56 cases dessert.; 65 cases jams; 126 bags peas.

From Brisbane:—20 cases chease; 19 box. butter.

From Freemantle:—125 boxes apples.

From Colombo:—44 bales matt. fibre; 75 bars silver; 16 cases s. p. goods.

S.S. Tunne, agents I M and Co.; from Ros. Mallap:—1500 tons gypam stones.

S.S. Jalapalaka, agents Sc. S N Co., from Rangoon:—8065 bgs. rice; 150 bags beans 28 bundles raw cloth.

From Tuticorin:—202 bales cotton yarn; 206 bales cotton.

From Calicut:—1400 bales cotton; 135 coils coir ropes; 50 bags sandal wood.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. Rawalpindi, Captain R H Stringer, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Ports London via Aden.

S.S. Bankura, Captain S C Slocombe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Basra via Veravel.

S.S. Pasha, Captain P G R Jones, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., arrived from Ports Moulmein via Rangoon.

S.S. Aden Maru, Captain H Uoyama, Agents A S Kaisha, arrived from Port Okha.

S.S. Col. de Lana, Captain G Gerolimich, Agents Lloyd Triestino, arrived from Ports Java via Karachi.

S.S. British Chivalry, Captain F R Broad, Agents Anglo Persian Oil Co., Ltd. arrived from Port Bateum.

S.S. Hartbridge, Captain J Tinnmoth, Agents Madhavlal and Co., arrived from Ports Calcutta.

S.S. Varsova, Captain J L Durkee, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Ports Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Rueda, Captain R Trimbla, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Mauritus via Bhavnagar.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. City of Carignano, Captain U. Chinca, Agents Lloyd Triestino, sailed for Shanghai via Colombo.

S.S. Strathaird, Captain W P Townshed, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for London via Aden.

S.S. Tajin Maru, Captain I Kawabata, Agents O S Kaisha, sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Jehangir, Captain W F Clifton, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.. sailed for Mauritus.

S.S. Nizam, Captain M J MacLure Agents Turner Morrison and Co.. sailed for Calcutta via Coast Ports.

S.S. Tanfield, Captain R R Pattingar, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.. sailed for Rangoon via Calicut.

S.S. Steel Age, Captain F Pickering, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Calcutta and Colombo.

S.S. British Chivalry, Captain F R Broad, Agents Anglo Persian Oil Co., Ld., sailed for Abadan.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. Brittannia for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Pasha for Rangoon and Colombo.

S S. Himalaya for Java ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 13.

2 City of Canterbury, 5290, Karachi, 19-4, K. Nixon and Co.

8 Allipore, 3241, Japan, 17-4, M M and Co.

11 Col. di Lana, 3709, Genoa, 15-4, L Triestino.

12 Argun Maru, 4040, Japan, 21-4, O S Kaisha.

14 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 17-4 M M & Co.

15 Carignano, 3230, N F, N F, L Triestino.

16 Rawalpindi, 9459, London, 20-4, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Nagato Maru, 4325, Japan, 17-4, N Y Kaisha.

3 Bankura 1896 Basra, 17-4 M M and Co.

7 Aden Maru, 4260, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.

14 Taijin Maru 3654, Japan, 13-4 O S Kaisha.

15 Indira, 278, M Coast, 16-4, Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Pasha, 3196, Rangoon, 19-4, T Morrison and Co.

B Nizam, 3334, Calcutta, 13-4, T Morrison & Co.

D|E Sarasvati, 440, N F, 15-4, B S N Co.

C|R Tanfield, 2776, Rangoon, 14-4 M M and Co.

F Jehangir 2157, Mauritius, 13-4 T Morrison & Co.

M Barala 1899, Basra, 1-5 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Ranpura 17-4 P & O S N Co.

Comorin, 25-4 P & O S N Co.

Somali 25-4 P & O S N Co.

Viceroy of India 2-5, P & O S N Co.

Chitral 9-5 P & O S N Co.

Mantua 17-5 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 20-5 Killick Nixon & Co.

City of Canterbury 13-4 Killick Nixon & Co.

City of Baroda 25-4 Killick Nixon & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Rayville 15-4-35, L Edward.

Pres Polk 19-4-35 F F Campbell Co.

City of Perth 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.

City of Wellington 26-4 F F Campbell & Co.

Pres. Polk, 19-4 F F Campbell & Co.

Pres. Adams. 3-5, F F Campbell & Co.

City of Johannesburg 27-4, F F Campbell & Co.

City of Evansville 15-5, F F Campbell & Co.

Martlebank 27-5, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Franenfels 24-4, L Edwards.

Neuenfels 28-4, L Edwards.

Weissenfels 13-5 L Edwards.

Treuenfels 18-5, L Edwards.

Ockenfels 31-5 L Edwards.

Werdenfels 28-4-35 L Edwards.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Simla 15-4-5 L Edwards.

FROM RANGOON

Hatarna 15-4 M M & Co.

FROM ABADAN.

British Lord 14-4 Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.

FROM KOBE

Aden Maru 10-4 O S Kaisha.

Yakiho Maru 19-4 O S Kaisha.

Tango Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.

Behar 28-4 P & O S N Co.

Shigisan Maru 15-4 O S Kaisha.

Tayama Maru 15-4 N Y Kaisha.

Ibukishan Maru 19-4, O S Kaisha.

Shinnoh Maru 23-4, O S Kaisha

Hofuku Maru 24-4 N Y Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru 26-4 N Y Kaisha.

Ume Maru 9-5 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Mooltan, 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 6-5, L Triestino.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gange 24-4 L Triestino.

Himalaya 15-4 L Triestino.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa, 20-4, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-I-Hind 6-4 P & O S N Co.

Strathaird 13-4 P & O E N Co.

Rawalpindi 20-4 P & O S N Co.

Mooltan 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 23-4 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla 18-4 Killick Nixon & Co.

Britannia 25-4 G Trading Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels NF, NF, L Edwards.

FOR KOBE.

Anyo Maru 11-4, N Y Kaisha.

Nagato Maru 13-4, N Y Kaisha.

Mantai Maru, 19-4, O S Kaisha.

Argun Maru 21-4, O S Kaisha.

Toyama Maru 21-4, N Y Kaisha.

Tokishima Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barala 1-5 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 6-4 M M & Co.

Takliwa 20-4 M M & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S.S. Sarasvati, 12-4-'35.

S.S. Kalavati, 12-4-'35.

S.S. Pasha, 12-4-'35.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. Rawalpindi for London:—50 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 750 bags oil cake M Hoosain and Co; 6 bags hides P E Rager and Sons; 21 bags hides and skins A Gulamhussain and Co; 475 bags linseed oil cakes Swastik Oil Mills.

S.S. Alpore, for Osaka:—150 bags aluminium scrap M G Abdul Hussein; 100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Bruel and Co; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw K Poonja and Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—615 bags gr. oil cake H H Haroon 300 bags horns A Gulamhussein and Co.; 200 bales hemp K J Kapadia; 22 bales wool raw K Lallbai; 210 bags gr. oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons; 5000 packets myrabollums C Jivanlal and Co.

S.S. City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—186 bags groundnut kernels S M Rajgor and Co; 275 bales hemp M Nissim; 375 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ltd.; 75 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For Pheladelphia:—32 bales goat skins Cox and King.

For Manchester:—400 bags soap

(Continued in Col. 8)

Falling Off In Export Enquiry

LANCASHIRE BUYS SELECTED OOMRA COTTON

Messrs. Langley & Co., have issued the following report:—

We, in Bombay, have one point of practical contact with American cotton and that is in bidding for it for import into this country.

On that point we can say quite definitely that American cotton suitable to the requirements of India is extremely difficult to buy.

Most American shippers not only shied at the high basis prevailing earlier in the season and on that account pursued a conservative policy in stocking cotton but also, faced with discounts ahead in the new crop hedge months, they were desirous of liquidating such stock at the earliest moment. Consequently, even a retail demand appeared quickly to exhaust available supplies.

There has, therefore, arisen the anomaly of a surplus in America and a potential demand in India which cannot be met because suitable cotton is no longer held by merchants who normally ship it to India.

GROWING REALISATION.

To some extent at least a similar position must exist in other countries and even in America itself. And, in our opinion, a growing realisation of the significance of over five million bales being held off the market is, to a very appreciable extent, responsible for the present well marked firmness in American markets.

Old crop contracts are cheap relative to cotton. New crop contracts in turn are cheap if, as has been definitely stated, the 12 cent loans will be continued indefinitely beyond their maturity.

A statement more than usually ambiguous was credited yesterday to Senator Smith to the effect that between now and Saturday the Administration will definitely announce the continuance of the 12 cent loans during 1935.

Already extension indefinitely beyond maturity has been announced for the present 12 cent loans. That being so, there seems little point in reiteration. And if reference was intended to the new crop then why not have stated so definitely? Life would be so much simpler if only politicians would say what they mean.

CONSTRUCTIVE VIEW.

But, in any case, we take a constructive view of the American markets and on all recessions advise purchases.

On the top floor of the not unimposing building of the East India Cotton Association in Bombay are the survey and appeal rooms.

On those rooms rather than on the offices situated below them where actual cotton is bought and sold interest has, this week, been focussed.

Two hundred bales of somewhat indifferent quality Punjab-American cotton were tendered against the Broach April/May contract. In survey this cotton was passed. On appeal it was rejected. If we may say so, the Appeal Committee in this instance were right.

But this incident led to considerable fluctuations in the Broach April/May contract on to which came considerable liquidation when the survery result was known.

Equally, or even to a greater extent the appeal result stimulated buying.

And that, briefly, is the story for this week of the Broach April/May contract which, in its recent fluctuations, has done much to slow down cotton trading in Bombay.

Insofar as the advance Broach April/May has run into very little selling the movement would appear to be justified.

But that is largely because of restraint in selling owing to the liability of the contract to manipulation.

EXPORT DEMAND.

At the higher price level there has been a marked falling off in Export inquiry.

Japan, India's biggest cotton customer, in particular is showing no inclination to follow the advance while, in Europe, even the demand which was stimulated by the more obvious possibilities of currency depreciation has fallen away.

We are advised that the flight from the currency of Holland and Switzerland still continues but in face of the highest cotton price demand is hesitant.

Lancashire is a buyer on a retail scale of selected Oomras but most of the business in the spot markets both here and in Karachi has been against old contracts.

Upcountry staple cotton markets have shown a tendency to follow the advance but rather on the support of mills in their particular districts than on any general demand. The high basis for staple cotton has restricted buying and in that style of cotton we do no think mills are covered well ahead.

Meanwhile, from the point of view of merchants, mills and the speculator the principal interest in the market will continue to be centred in the price difference between Broach April/May and Broach July/August.

Considerable selling, principally from straddle accounts, has gone into the July/August contract and we still consider it necessary to emphasise the unsound technical positions of these contracts.

The longs are in April/May and the shorts in July/August.

The principal difference in the market feeling for the two contracts lies in the expressed intention to hold April/May. As we have said previously, we are by no means certain that this intention has not been expressed a little too volubly to be entirely convincing. On advances the soundest policy for the bull group is undoubtedly to unload April/May.

We would buy Broach July/August but prefer purchases on recessions.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON S TATISTICS

New York April 12.

	Season To-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933|34	Week 1934.
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	7,405	67	10,820	102 bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters) ..	3,788	79	4,455	99 bales.
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,856	73	6,320	43 bales.
Of which to Japan	1,269	16	1,480	2 bales.
Of which to China ..	91	—	229	— bales.
Of which to Great Britain	619	16	1,092	9 bales.
Of which to Germany ..	325	9	1,256	10 bales.
Stock at New York ..	——	20	——	79 bales.
Stock at U. S. Ports ..	——	2,176	——	3,009 bales.
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	472	——	1,558 bales.
World's Visible Supply ..	——	7,083	——	9,388 bales.
Of which American Cotton	——	5,124	——	7,001 bales.
Forwarded to world's Mills	7,599	96	10,372	268 bales.
Mills (excluding linters)	7.599			
Receipts at U. S. Ports ..	4,119	32	6,934	75 bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 13.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 276 3/4 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 274 3/4 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 272 Nominal.

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 550
Banks buying D D 560

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 77 5/8 Nominal.

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 150 Nominal.

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 88 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.84 5/8 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 13th inst.
Java/London 7.17 13th inst.
London/Paris 73.34 12th inst.
London/Belgium 28.57 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.95 1/2 12th inst.
London/Italy 58.25 12th inst.
London/Berlin 12.02 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 12th inst.
London/New York 4.84 13/16 12th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.17 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-4-1 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 31 5/16 12th inst
Silver London Forward 31, 7/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 69 12th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 p.c. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, April 13

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices declined on long liquidation Recent heavy covering weakened the technical situation and diminishing hopes of loan announcement's until planting completed induced profit-taking There was some buying by Wall Street operator but operators are not inclined to take a bearish view. The present decline may be carried further but we think it advisable to buy on declines

The market opened at a decline of 8 points but recovered 7 points from the opening level and July was quoted 11.63 at this level there was heavy long liquidation which depressed prices by 21 points from the highest level but again rallied on renewed buying. The market closed at a net decline of 7 to 2 points Spot cotton prices closed 10 points down at 11.80c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton decline 5 points at 11.95c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y July Highest (10-8 a.m.)	11.63—01
N. Y July Lowest (1-23 p.m.)	11.42—22
Liverpool July Highest (10 a.m.)	6.40+03
Liverpool July Lowest (3-35 p.m.)	6.32—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Although market may be forced higher, think it best not to buy. Are not confident of higher prices yet.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to natural reaction. Lancashire yarn market more cheerful. Spinners' takings for the week are 60,000 bales.

Liverpool.—Liquidation. Scarcity of buyers Disappointed American cables. Bullish.

New York.—Early covering Wall Street buying Trade bought on recessions. Worth Street more active.

New York.—Technical position weakened by shorts covering. Feeling is less confident. Loan decision likely to be deferred. Dust storm unfavourable to cotton and wheat. Scalping market.

New York.—New loan plan will not be announced till planting is over.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company of New York have sent the following cable:—

New crop loan plan will only be declared after planting is completed.

As indicated yesterday's cable. wheat rose by three cents a bushel in Chicago. We expect some profit taking at this level but both wheat and cotton areas severely affected bad weather conditions.

Silver continues strong. Expect some further rise in shares particularly mining but market lethargic.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The market hangs between the threatened mill strike in New England in U. S. A. accompanied by the deluge of protest from domestic mills over the continuance of the processing tax and the imminence of the announcement by the Government of 12 cent loan on new crop. Weather in Texas continues still dry and dust storms are reported. Anxiety over the "Pool's" holdings of over 2 lacs bales in futures continues in view of the advocated reconversion into spots.

Garside estimates U. S. A. mills consumption during March at 485,000 bales which is believed to be satisfactory in view of the complaining trade reports. Boom prices in silver have revived inflationary hopes but financial opinions differ hereon, though expansion of currencies is expected. A better view is apparent over the European political situation. Dunbrad street reports sustained activity during March. A latest message from Washington reports that the leading Senator having stated that the President is unlikely to announce 12 cent loan until after the planting season is over. With conflicting reports from Washington we are inclined to realise part profits on upturns with a view of replacing on setbacks.

Wheat: Another short winter crop in U. S. A. leaves a precarious supply position there. Australia and Canada have little to export except on their own prices. Relatively smaller crop and reduced stocks place Argentine to demand competitive prices following an unsatisfied demand from the Far East. Outturn in Europe and Russia are smaller than earlier estimates and therefore the statistical situation should slowly force up prices.

Summer Time: Owing to the fact that the Summer Time Act will be in operation in Great Britain from Sunday, the 14th April, until Sunday, the 6th October, and the United States Daylight Saving Bill (in so far as it affects New York) will only be in force from Sunday, the 28th April, until Sunday, the 29th September, the Directors have decided that from Monday, the 15th April, until Friday the 26th April, and from Monday, the 30th September, until Friday, the 4th October, the Liverpool Cotton market will be opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 4-30 p.m. each day.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 13.

May	11.66
July	11.75
October	11.40
December	11.47
January	11.53
March	11.59
Middling Spot	11.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 13.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with July 6.36 on Friday. There was heavy general profit-taking and local selling in sympathy with easier New York curb and lack of confidence in current price level. Later on there was short covering in response with good New York advices which attracted further support but profit-taking and straddle selling was followed by discouraging New York advices. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 10 points up at 6.65d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 points At the close May was quoted 5.73, July 5.71 and October 5.70.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling Sakels futures closed 6 to 8 points lower and uppers futures were 4 to 7 down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was increased buying in the Alexandria market Sakels futures closed 10 to 13 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 20 to 27 points.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 13.

May	11.63
July	11.72
October	11.40
Middling Spot	12.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICE.
New York, April 13.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 13.

10-12 a.m. Quotations.		To-day's Prices.
April, 1936		6.49
May, 1935		6.44
June, 1935		6.41
July, 1935	6.39	6.38
August, 1935		6.28
September, 1935		6.21
October, 1935	6.14	6.13
November, 1935		6.10
December, 1935		6.10
January, 1936		6.10
February, 1936		6.10
March, 1936		6.11
Middling Spot		6.69

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 13.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
May, 1935	8.08
July, 1935	8.08
October, 1935	8.04
November, 1935	8.01
January, 1936	8.01
March, 1936	8.04
F.G.F. Spot	8.40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 13.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.79
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.94
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.09
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.79
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.94
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.09
BENGAL:	
Good	3.80
Fully Good	3.90
Fine	4.00
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	3.90
Fine	4.00
Superfine	4.10

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 13.

Spot	31-5|16
Forward	31-3|8

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 13.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-4-2-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-5|8 per cent. to 0-3|4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-5|8 per cent. to 9-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1|4 per cent. to 0-1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1|2 per cent. to 0-1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 13.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.00
Amsterdam	7.17-1|2
Brussels	28.51
Madrid	35.37-1|2
Milan	58.21
Berne	14.94-1|2
Paris	73.26
Prague	115.62
T.T. London on New York closing rate	4,84-5|8

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 13.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., April sellers 20|1-1|2.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 20|9.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 231 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 231/12 on short covering. At this level there was heavy realising which depressed prices to Rs 229/8. Broach A/M. 1936 delivery was quoted at Rs 221/8. The undertone of the market was quiet but at lower levels there will be increased demand.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but opened firm at a rise of 6 points which influenced good demand in the local market and prices recorded sharp rise. Liverpool market closed at a rise of 9 points and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 236|8
Broach J/A Rs 232/12
New Broach A/M 1936 Rs. 224|8
Oomra May Rs 206/4
Oomra July Rs 204/8
Bengal May Rs. 137
Bengal July Rs. Rs. 139

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 13

Bengal Superfine	154
Bengal Fine	144
Bengal F G	139
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144
Sindh-Punjab F G	139
Wardha-Hingt	229
Nagpur Savner	231
Pundhurna	216
Yeotmal	215
Arvi	214
Ellichpur	212
Berar	206/207
Khamgaon	208/210
Mulkapur	204/206
Khandesh	201/204
Jalna/Sailu	201/204
Burwah/Sanavad	211
Broach Fine	247
Punjab/American	275
Punjab/American mix	255
Cambodia	305
Miraj/Sangli	...
Compta Good	280
Bagalkot	...
Kampala	367
Busoga	365
Jinja	359

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 13

The local silver market was erratic to-day following a rise of 3 cents in Montreal silver futures. New York silver market was also strong. In the local market prices recorded a sharp rise and Chaitra delivery advanced to Rs. 81/8 while Vaishakh was quoted at Rs. 74/12. At this level there was heavy selling which resulted in a sharp decline of one rupee. The undertone of the market was firm and all declines are likely to bring in new buyers.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	73 12 0
Chaitra delivery	80 13 0
Vaishakh delivery	74 2 0
Ready gold	35 12 6
Chaitra delivery	35 13 0
Vaishakh delivery	35 13 9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 12.

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 2 3/4 cents to 68 1/2 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, April 12.

May	69.25—3.00
July	69.90+3.00
September	70.65+3.00

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 24,75,875 was shipped from Bombay to Europe by the s.c. 'Strathaird' on Saturday. The whole consignment was booked to London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,26,83,29,062.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 13.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, April sellers 25|1-1|2.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, April sellers 25|6.

South Australian Parcels, April sellers 28|9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, April 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Apl.-May nominal 6|6.

C. & F. F. Bombay, per cwt., Apl.-May sellers 6|3.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Apl.-May sellers 6|3.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Apri 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-7|8.

SEEDS.
London, April 13.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, April sellers £9-8-9.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton. Apl.-May sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-3-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-7-6.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, May-August sellers £11-16-3.

Cottonseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, £ no offers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-11|16.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 12.

Broach A/M. Op. 231 3/4; Highest 234 1/4; Lowest 230 1/2; Closing 234 1/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 226 1/2; Highest 229 1/2; Lowest 225 1/2; Closing 229 1/2

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 218; Highest 220 1/4; Lowest 215 1/2; Closing 220 1/4

Oomra May Op. 200 1/2; Highest 203 1/2; Lowest 200 1/2; Closing 203 1/2

Oomra July Op. 199 1/2; Highest 201 3/4; Lowest 199 1/2; Closing 201 3/4.

Bengal May Op. 133 1/2; Highest 135 1/2; Lowest 133 1/2; Closing 135 1/4.

Bengal July Op. 135 1/2; Highest 137 1/2; Lowest 135 1/2; Closing 137 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 19

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 6 1/4

Tender:— Broach.
10-4-35 100
Total to date 700

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 13

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	144	139	135	132
Panjab	...	144	139	135	132
Rajputana	...	145	140	136	133
Oomra No. 3	212	209	206	202	...
C P No. 1	230	227	224	220	...
C P No. 2	220	217	214	210	...
Broach No. 2	...	243	239	235	230
Punjab-Ame	...	273	269	265	260
Surat	...	323	319	315	310
Rajpipla	...	323	319	315	310
Navsari	...	328	324	320	315

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 13

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept. 11-4-35.	This year.
Khandesh	732	207,975
Central India	351	82,499
Barsi and Nagar	135	85,895
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	35,712
Berar	553	306,516
Central Provinces	1	74,154
Total Oomras	1,772	792,751
Dholera	1,091	124,741
N W Provinces	...	30,293
Rajputana	237	19,571
Sind-Punjab	922	273,297
Broach	1,180	105,084
Coompta and Dharwar	330	44,988
Westerns-Northerns	73	28,872
Cocoanada	...	108
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,021	37,328
Persian	...	2,446
American	...	21,255
Egyptian and African	7,066	198,225
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	611
Total	12,992	1,679,400

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 4th April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	951	251,472
Japan and China	2,904	708,318
Coast Ports	414	19,403
Up-country by Rail	...	144,455
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	16,989
Total	4,269	1,140,637

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 12.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £67
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later £83 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £92 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £117
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £86 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £106 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £106 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £117 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £115 5/8
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China £14 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £124
National Bank of India £43 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation £10 1/4
Linseed oils naked London per cwt. 20/1 1/2 April sellers.
Linseed oils naked London per cwt. 20/7 1/2 May/Aug sellers.
Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. 5 5/8 sellers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

New York Silver ready 68 1/2
Call Loan London 1/4 to 1/2 per cent
T. T. London on New York 4.84 3/4
T. T. N. Y./Paris 6.60 1/4
3 per cent India Sterling Loan £83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterlin Loan 1958/68 £117
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 105 1/2
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £56 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £106 7/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 12-4-35	4119000	6934000
Receipts yesterday 12-4-35	8000	17000
Exports to date 12-4-35	3856000	6320000
Stocks at Ports 12-4-35	2176000	3009000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-4-35	472000	1558000
Stock at Liverpool 12-4-35	75 6000	1046000
Visible Supply 12-4-35	5124000	7001000
Quantity in sight 12-4-35	7405000	10820000
Quantity out of sight 12-4-35	7599000	10372000

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, April 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of latest quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	18
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	43
Consolidated Gas	21
Columbia Gas	e
American Tel. and Tel.	106
Western Union Telg.	24 1/2
Radio Corp	4
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	15 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	11
Erie R. R.	10
Pennsylvania R. R.	20
Union Pacific R. R.	95
Great North Pfd.	12
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	26
Amr. Tobacco B.	80
Canadian Pacific	10
Bethelehem Steel	25
United States Steel	31
American Smelting	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/2
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	50
International Harvester	37
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	29 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	24
St. Oil of N. J.	40
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	13 1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Chase Bank	20 3/4
National City Bank	20
Sun Life of Canada	295
Celanese Corp of Amr.	21
General Foods	34
National Dairy	14
Du Pont de Nemours	92
Goodyear Tyre	19

Total business 1 million.

Looks like improving market. Carloadings down 13450. Copper stocks continue to act well.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 12

May 1.00 3/8 plus 2 1/2c.
July 0.99 5/8 plus 3c.
October 0.1.00 plus 3 1/4c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 12

May 66 —3/8d
July 68 1/2 —1/4d.
December 70 3/8—3/8d.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 13

Wheat	4,962 cwts.
Linseed	10,780 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	441 cwts.
Gingellyseed	216 cwts.
Poppyseed	55 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,384 cwts.
Castorseed	2,085 cwts.
Rice	5,896 cwts.
Myrabollams	475 cwts.
Cottonseed	18,889 cwts.
Gram	1,675 cwts.
Joowar	941 cwts.
Barley	47 cwts.
Bajree	1,259 cwts.
Coal	85 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

	£
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	83 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 11 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord. Stock	104 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 6
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	17 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	3 4 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 12 6
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 3 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 17 6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk.	30 10 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	85 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. P. Ord.	1 2 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 15 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	49 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	124 5 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 4 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 19 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 12

March 12.12—02
April 12.20—03
May 12.34—01

Indore Khaddar & Village Industries Exhibition

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 13.

Khaddar and Village Industries Exhibition pandals with the stalls and courts are almost complete. Allotments are being made for manufacturers. Merchants are required to take possession of the allotted stalls and arrange wares decorations. Opening will be performed on the 20th morning. Sjt. Vaidyraj Khayaliramji has accepted the chairmanship of the Reception Committee.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Gandhiji Clears Socialist Peer's Doubts

How He Proposes To Turn Waste Into Wealth

Real Object Of Village Industries' Association

Mr. Mahadev Desai writes in the "Harijan" as follows:—

During the period of silence there are few visitors, and those who come rarely trouble Gandhiji. But there are occasions when interviews have to be given and even sought. Two such ones I shall note. Lord Faringdon, a Socialist Peer, being in India, came to see Gandhiji, in spite of his silence. Gandhiji replied to his questions in writing. I must omit some of the questions for obvious reasons. But those which will interest the readers of "Harijan" I must give for their brief succinct replies.

Lord Faringdon wanted to hear from Gandhiji himself what was the real object of the Village Industries Association.

Gandhiji: "To show the people how to turn waste into wealth."

That seemed to the young Lord far too idealistic to be realized. How did Gandhiji propose to achieve it?

Gandhiji: "By having an army of self-effacing workers who will show the people how they can avoid slow starvation. There is no other constructive programme before the people."

But that was a tough proposition. "You should need a very large number of workers. And how would you be able to get them?"

Gandhiji: "If the moment has come, we shall find the workers."

Lord Faringdon: "How do you propose to tackle the problem of rural indebtedness?"

Gandhiji: "That we are not dealing with. It requires State effort. I am just now discovering things people can do without State aid. Not that I do not want State aid. But I know I cannot get it on my terms."

Lord Faringdon was anxious to get Gandhiji's views on the communal question. How was it to be solved?

Gandhiji: "That has just now become insoluble. I fear that time alone can solve it. If I can persuade the Hindus to give a blank card to the Muslims, the solution can be had to-day. But there is too much mutual distrust to admit of any such heroic solution in the immediate future."

RECLUSE BHANSALI

The occasion on which an interview had to be "sought" was when an old co-worker and a member of the Ashram, but now a recluse, made his appearance in our midst. A graduate of the Bombay University, full of intellectual ambition, he came to Gandhiji when Non-co-operation was at its height. He had thrown up a research scholarship and became a lecturer in the National College. In the ordinary course he found his way to jail, where he learnt to outlive the habits of his delicate upbringing, and came out fired with a spiritual ambition. The late Shyamji Krishnavarma, his uncle, intending him to succeed him, asked him to go to Europe. He did go but returned as soon as he went, sick of all that the West had shown him, and began his experiments in spiritual research. He stayed on in our midst for some years, went on periodical fasts, on the last occasion fasting for 55 days, and when one day left us, sick alike of all that "we" had shown him. He tortured the flesh to the extent of sewing up his lips and wearing nothing, but an iron belt round his groin, and begged from door to door. Some months ago Gandhiji saw him during the Harijan tour. He had been silent for years and would not speak, but he owned that the spiritual kinship with Gandhiji was now, if anything, stronger. Three or four months ago he wrote a post card to Gandhiji to say that he intended walking to Wardha to see Gandhiji, that he had decided to break his silence only to talk to Gandhiji, and that he would cover the distance in some months. Doubting Thomases like the present writer feared that in view of Gandhiji's uncertain, programmes the meeting would never take place. But evidently the recluse Bhansali had no such doubts and he came, sure enough. Bare-bodied and bare-footed, he had walked all these months, without anything on earth to call his own. He came and sat down in our midst, again one of us and yet so unlike us. He had no questions to ask, no curiosity to satisfy. All that was on our side. He would eat corn flour with water and "neem" leaves, if someone gave them to him, and sat in a corner of our room disturbing none, disturbed by none. But if he had conquered all curiosity, we had not, Gandhiji had not; and twice after evening prayers, Gandhiji asked him to come and reply to his questions as he wrote them. After three years he opened his lips.

"Does this diet suit you?"

"Quite."

"Perhaps the "neem" leaves are a great help?"

"Undoubtedly. In winter I have to drop them, as these limbs have a rheumatic tendency."

"Don't you find the leaves too bitter?"

He laughed. "Well, there are varieties even among "neem" trees, and while some leaves are very bitter, some are not. The palate gets accustomed to this diet, so much so that it relishes it. There again crops up the question of the control of the palate!"

"And where do you sleep? You have nothing to spread or cover yourself with."

"Just where I chance to be, and have just what I chance to get."

"You won't mind a mattress and a bedsheet and a wrap?"

"No. But I have slept often under the trees, often on bare earth and under the open sky, and often on the burning-ground."

"Ever troubled by dangerous reptiles or animals?"

"Hardly ever. I was once stung by a scorpion, but it was no more than an insect bite. Snakes I have come across and once a leopard, but none of them meant any harm and there was no fear in me."

ON BURNING GROUNDS.

"Any queer experiences on the burning-ground?"

"I must own that there is a species of dis-embodied beings, but one need not believe in them. I have met them, and that is the fear that sometimes lurks in me. But soon I pull myself together."

"Do you have to speak, if only to beg for your flour?"

"No."

"Do you manage to get it always?"

"No. I have often had to go without any food. Once for three days running I had no food. Whilst some would willingly feed me, some have doubted my "bona fides,"—some have taken me to be a cheat, and some a member of the C. I. D."

"Do you think of any of your old friends or relations that were once a source of worry to you?"

"Never. All memory is gone."

"Does the grinding poverty of the villagers oppress you?"

"Rather. That reminds me of all you have written about it. I think of some of the most heart-moving of your writings like 'death Dance' in "Young India," and feel that the 'Death Dance' is

(Continued on page 4)

HAILSTORM PLAYS HAVOC

Prospects Of Plentiful Crops In Sukkur Marred In 20 Minutes!

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, April 13.

In response to the appeals from sufferers from the recent hail-storm devastations in several places in Sukkur District, Dr. Choitram, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee came to Sukkur this morning and accompanied by Mr. Valiecha, Secretary, Sukkur Congress Committee visited some localities. They met Hindus and Muslims of Abad and Arain and saw the condition of fields which disclosed pitiable plight of the people. This year promised a very plentiful crop, but about twenty minutes' sudden hailstorm made hundreds of acres of land waste where peasants have nothing to eat and animals have no fodder.

HUGE LOSS

It is roughly estimated the village of Abad has lost its all. 800 acres wheat, and 400 acres peas and channa and 200 acres other cultivation valued at about Rs. 76,500.

The state of Arain centre and the surroundings disclose the same tale of woe.

Unless immediate steps are taken to supply fodder for cattle and grain for peasants, most frightful consequences may follow

Dr. Choitram arranged immediate help in urgent cases.

Prof. Ghanshyam, Secretary to the Sind Provincial Congress Committee will also accompany the party which proceeds to more centres to-morrow.

AFGHAN PRINCE, A STATE PRISONER

Coonoor Muslim Appeal To Collector For Increased Allowance

COONOOR, April 12.

Local Muslims have resolved to wait in a deputation on the Collector of Nilgris in order to impress on the Government, the need for giving immediate assistance to Prince Abdul Rahiman of Afghanistan, now a State prisoner in Coonoor.

In their view it is impossible for the Prince with a family of 13 members to get on an allowance of Rs. 450 per month granted by the Government. They, therefore, urge that the allowance should be trebled or the Prince allowed to return to his country. —A. P.

MALAVIYA AND ANEY TO CONFER

Prior To Departure For England On Anti-Award Deputation

DEPARTURE FOR BENARES

Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Assembly, arrived in Bombay on Sunday by the Frontier Mail.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Aney stated that the decision of the Anti-Award Conference to send a deputation to England to carry on agitation against the Award would be put into action at the earliest opportunity. He said that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was to have led the deputation had not yet completely recovered from his illness and the deputation would start for England as soon as Punditji was well.

He had just received a telegram from Pundit Malaviya asking him to go over to Benares as he wanted to consult Mr. Aney and decide on the question of the deputation. He is leaving Bombay on Sunday night for Benares.

He said that the Nationalist Party and the Congress Party in the Assembly had worked with wonderful co-operation and voted on the popular side. Of course the Nationalists had to differ from the Congress Party on the question of the Communal Award.

Questioned about the proposed amalgamation of the Congress Nationalist Party and the Democratic Swaraj Party, Mr. Aney did not want to say anything at this stage.

Leaders' Appeal To "C. R." To Reconsider His Decision

MADRAS, April 13.

Deep regret is expressed in Congress circles at the proposed retirement of Mr. C Rajagopalachari, following, as it has come, so soon after Dr. Ansari's retirement.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is receiving numerous telegrams from All-India leaders requesting him to reconsider his decision and Congress M.L.A.'s who have returned from Delhi are also using their influence in this direction.

Mr Rajagopalachari was alone at his suburban residence in Kumbakonam this morning, with a copy of the Bhagavat Gita in his hands, when the "Associated Press" representative called on him. He was disinclined to be drawn into a discussion on the question of his retirement.

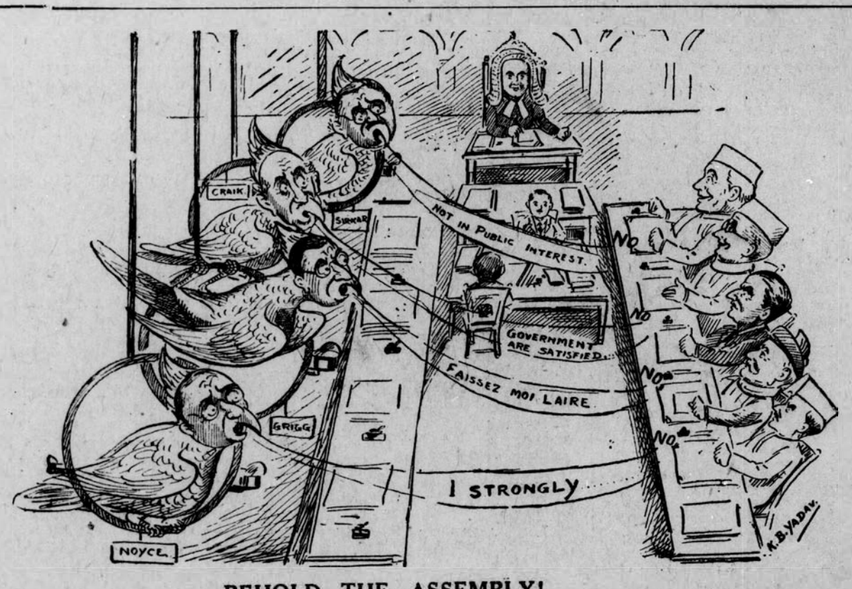
It is gathered, however that he will be attending the meeting of the Working Committee at Jubbulpore whereafter he will be issuing a formal statement.—A. P.

Earlier.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS

"Congress in this province or anywhere else is an undying entity," said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, addressing a meeting in connection with the National Week. Referring to his impending retirement, he observed: I wish to retire not only from Congress work, but from all public activities. If you keep speaking about my retirement, you will weaken yourselves, therefore do not worry about me, but strengthen the Congress and be loyal to it.

Mr. Satyamurti, who presided at the meeting, made an earnest appeal to Lord Erskine to dissolve the Bobbili Ministry, as, in the speaker's view, it had lost the confidence of the electorate.—A.P.



BEHOLD THE ASSEMBLY!

DERAILMENT NEAR ANAND

Engine With Two Coaches Jumps Off Rails But None Injured

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

Information has been received here about the derailment of a railway train running between Cambay and Anand.

It appears that while the train was running between Karamsad and Agas stations, the engine with two coaches jumped off the rails. Immediately a relief train was despatched from Anand and the passengers, none of whom was injured, were transhipped in it and brought to Anand.

Traffic which was obstructed for some time has now been resumed.—A. P.

'NATIONAL WEEK' AT BENARES

"Make Recurrence Of Jallianwala Bag Impossible"

BENARES, April 13.

The Jallianwalabag day was observed this evening.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Benares Congress Committee, Mr. Thakurdas, advocate, presiding.

Speakers exhorted the meeting not to rest until real swaraj was attained, as this alone could make the recurrence of Jallianwalabag impossible. Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya of Allahabad was among the speakers.

It is stated that over 1,000 persons have been enrolled as Congress members during the National Week.—A. P.

Achievements Of Assembly Congress Party

Bhulabhai Thanks Public For Strong Backing

An Organisation Without Parallel, Says Nariman

The National Week concluded on Saturday with a public meeting held at Mandvi on Saturday night under the presidency of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

Mr. Desai, said, when the Congress launched the programme of Council-entry many expressed doubts regarding the success of the campaign. The Congress relied on public support and the success of the Congress was decisive. When Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and the speaker appealed for the support of the masses, the response was quite satisfactory. After the Civil Disobedience movement was withdrawn, it became necessary, that a programme should be chalked out for the country to keep up their enthusiasm. The programme of Council-entry was decided upon. The result of the campaign did not prove an issue of importance, as the first duty of every Congressman was to render service to the country, irrespective of the results. The co-operation of the people brought about unique success for the national cause.

HOW THEY GATHERED STRENGTH.

Mr. Desai then referred to the work of the Assembly Congress Party in the first session of the Central Legislature. When the Party took their seats inside the Assembly doubts were expressed regarding their strength and the solidarity of the opposition. Some thought that the Congress Party might be split up and the opposition would be weak and ineffective. On the other hand as days went by, the Opposition gathered strength and its voice grew powerful and its verdict decisive. The Nationalist Party in the Assembly lent their support to the Opposition. The Muslims had realised that it would be a disgrace to walk into the Government lobby when popular issues of moment and importance were put to vote. As a result, the first division in the House, the one on the Indo-British Trade Agreement, inflicted a defeat on the Government, the Opposition securing 72 votes. Those who felt that the Opposition would grow weak, were soon disillusioned, on seeing the solidarity and discipline of the Assembly Congress Party.

FINANCE BILL AMENDMENTS

Referring to the Finance Bill, Mr. Desai said that many members of the Assembly proposed that the Bill ought to be rejected even on the first reading. After deliberation, he came to the conclusion that the Bill should pass the first reading. He thereby wanted to belie the contention of the Government that the criticisms of the Opposition members were far from responsible. Discussion took place clause by clause. The Amendment for the abolition of the Salt Tax was lost, but that for the reduction of Salt Tax to as. 12 per maund was carried. Similarly removal of income-tax on incomes below two thousand rupees annually was accepted as also the amendment for the reduction of postal rates.

All these proposed modifications in the Bill for the benefit of the poor man were ignored by the Government. These proposals involved an amount of nearly 6 crores which the Government had to forego from the revenue if they accepted the amendments. But this amount, he contended, was nothing compared to the Army expenditure of nearly 50 crores of rupees every year. In a country when people were starving without any chance of aid or succour, there was not much worth defending which involved such a heavy expenditure. One could not understand the official mentality. When there was money available for the restoration of salary cuts, it was argued that there was not sufficient money for the relief of the poor. Government had in the end to certify the Finance Bill. It was a matter for satisfaction that the attitude of the Congress Party was appreciated by all sections of opinion in the country and even the European members like Sir Leslie Hudson have expressed their admiration for the position taken up by the Opposition. That only indicated that the Congress as a national organisation carried immense prestige and responsibility with it and he appealed to the public to join the Congress.

Mr. K. F. Nariman observed in his speech that he always held the Indian National Congress in high esteem and regard as the only popular organisation in the country, without a parallel. Replying to the speeches of felicitation on his election as Mayor, Mr. Nariman said that the only object which impelled him to accept the Mayoralty of Bombay was public service to the city to the best of his ability. He exhorted the audience to enrol as members of the Congress and serve the cause of the country.

THEIR PROUD RECORD

Mr. Nagindas T. Master paid tributes to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai for the efficient way in which he as the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly led the opposition and had been responsible for a proud record of the Congress Party in particular and the Opposition in general. The achievements of the Assembly Congress Party were beyond expectation, satisfactory and the Party had thoroughly justified the confidence, which the country had placed in them by returning them to the Legislatures. He was confident that the Assembly Congress Party would grow from strength to strength and the voice of the people would be soon heard by those in power.

RAJEN BABU'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Leaves For Jubbulpore On April 22

LUCKNOW, April 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, broke his journey here for a few hours on his way from Lahore to Chapra. Mr. C B. Gupta, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee had consultations with him on the question of the enrolment of members for the Congress. Rajendra Prasad left for Chapra.

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves for Jubbulpore on April 22 to attend the meeting of the Working Committee on April 23 and that of the All-India Congress Committee on April 24 and 25. He will go to Akola after the meetings to open the Berar Political Conference which will be presided over by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

NATIONAL WEEK

A public meeting held this evening marked the conclusion of the National Week in Lucknow. The meeting was addressed by Acharya Kirpalani, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Mr. C. B. Gupta.—A. P.

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